# Daily Report

# Latin America

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29 January 1990

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*FBIS-LAT-90-019* *29 January 1990*

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## Cuba

### Castro Attends 'Torchlight' March for Marti

*FL2801030690*

[Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 0158 GMT on 28 January during its regular evening newscast begins live coverage from Havana University of the start of a torchlight march to mark the 137th birthday of Cuban national hero Jose Marti and to reaffirm commitment to socialism and to the Cuban Revolution.

In a 10-minute speech, student leader Barbara Elizabeth Cumplido addresses the marchers gathered at Havana University to mark the occasion and to condemn "the decision by the Government of the United States of America to create in U.S. territory and with U.S. financial resources a television station designed to broadcast in Spanish exclusively for Cuba." She says that this proposal is "desig to violate our sovereignty and it has no legal basis."

As Cumplido continues to speak, an unidentified announcer reports that Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz and other party and senior government leaders are attending the ceremony, and that following Cumplido's speech, the marchers will head for the Parque Central.

Cumplido adds that "young students, workers, combatants of our glorious Armed Forces and of the Interior Ministry, and delegates to the congress of the working class" will participate in this march.

Coverage continues with footage of Fidel Castro surrounded by students carrying Cuban flags, torchlights, and placards. The march starts at 0210 GMT, and coverage ends at 0215 GMT.

### Havana on Quayle Trip, U.S. Aid to Panama

*FL2601211090 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is thought that the U.S. political campaign to try to convince the world of the justness of the Panama invasion will have its culmination in the tour Vice President Dan Quayle is starting today to three countries in Central America and the Caribbean. President George Bush had originally planned a lengthy trip for his second in command that would include Venezuela, Peru, Mexico and others, in addition to Honduras, Panama, and Jamaica, where Quayle will be received. However, the White House was informed that the time was not suitable for these visits.

Starting tomorrow, when he will attend the inauguration in Honduras of new President Rafael Callejas, Quayle hopes to meet with the leaders of that country, Venezuela, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. Later in March and April, he plans to travel to Chile and Brazil for the inaugurations of Patricio Aylwin and Fernando Collor de Mello.

To alleviate the economic crisis Panama is undergoing, precisely because of the U.S. actions, in his meetings with the Latin American presidents Quayle will present Bush's public promise to grant $1 billion in aid to Guillermo Endara's Panamanian Government. As we have said, half will be in loans with interest. Endara expressed his approval of Bush's announcement, but Panamanian political observers recalled that the U.S. President made a similar promise to the new Polish Government and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, and in Warsaw they are still waiting for the first dollars.

In this regard, several American legislators have reacted cautiously to the President's proposal to offer $1 billion to Panama and have predicted that there will be an intense struggle in Congress to define the total amount.

Meanwhile, the American troops are reinforcing their presence in Panama City as well as in the countryside to continue the arrests and detentions of sympathizers of the previous government. These roundups are taking place in the Parque Lefevre, Rio Abajo, San Miguelito, Pueblo Nuevo, and Betania districts in the capital. In addition, given the growing shortages among the populace, attacks on stores and especially residences have increased. Local analysts have said that with the argument of the uncertain situation Panama is currently experiencing, the invading troops could remain in the country for the indefinite future.

### UN Envoy: U.S. To Blame for UNITA Actions

*FL2601153790 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Cuba has blamed the United States for the recent attack carried out by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels that resulted in the deaths of four Cuban internationalists. Following a meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban ambassador to the UN, said that the Cuban Government's decision to temporarily suspend the withdrawal of its military personnel from Angola is a right included in the tripartite agreements. Alarcon added: It is quite clear that the U.S. Administration must respond for these actions. The United States is the only country in the world that continues to support the UNITA and the war in Angola.

Meanwhile, Perez de Cuellar said that he hopes the serious problem created by the UNITA will be solved soon. The UNITA bands have heightened their actions in Angola and have also crossed into Namibia.

### Hart Calls for Unity Against U.S. Technology

*FL2701135290 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1209 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Out of a number of critical remarks made by Latin American and Caribbean culture ministers on the Yankee television plan against Cuba, Brazil's was the most forceful, thus expressing its support for our country.

During the meeting in Mar del Plata, Argentina, which is being attended by Armando Hart Davalos and the delegation he heads, the Brazilian representative said that the free circulation of ideas cannot be used for the enslavement of the peoples.

Our culture minister said that Cuba is not alone in confronting this aggression, and he proposed unity with everyone—with those who have more, as well as with those who have less—to confront the technological superiority of the United States.

During the regional culture ministers' meeting, Cuba recommended that a precise analysis be conducted on the reality of Latin American goods and services so that effective mechanisms can be created to protect and distribute the same.

### Hart Comments on Brazilian TV Marti Proposal

*FL2801034390 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Latin American delegations to an international conference of culture ministers held in Mar del Plata, Argentina, have condemned the U.S. decision to establish a television station that will broadcast against our country.

Julio Dominguez, a reporter of Radio Havana Cuba, has interviewed Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos.

[Begin recording] [Dominguez] Minister, we know that the Latin American and Caribbean culture ministers have condemned the U.S. plan to set up an anti-Cuban television station. We would like you to discuss specifically the Brazilian proposal.

[Hart] Well, the Brazilian proposal....[changes thought] Brazil drafted a proposal condemning the TV Marti project because I outlined the situation we are facing. Brazil stated that the use of modern techniques, that this type of technological invasion is indeed dangerous and that we must be prepared for it. Other delegates added that what is happening with Cuba shows that we must be prepared because technological advancement can result in greater domination of Latin America.

Charges were also raised concerning the control of the media. In this regard, I also gave an example concerning Cuba. I told them that they could hear foreign reports saying that Cuba is isolated, but it is in fact supported by most countries and it has been elected as member of the UN Security Council.

The Brazilian delegation did in fact made a strong proposal, outlining the causes and giving even detailed technical and practical aspects of the act of technological invasion and arrogance represented by TV Marti. [end recording]

### Television Airs CNN 'World Report' Newscast

*PA2701134190 Paris AFP in Spanish 1018 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Havana, 27 Jan (AFP)—People in Havana were surprised when Cuban television unexpectedly aired a U.S. television station's weekly newscast. Channel 6, one of the two Cuban television channels, initiated the broadcast—without prior notice—of half of the CNN Network's "World Report" program around midnight on 26 January. The regular program schedule was changed, and the Cuban television broadcast 30 minutes of the original 1-hour U.S. newscast.

The Cuban television reported that the U.S. newscast has been added to its weekly schedule and will be broadcast every Friday around midnight.

A Cuban PRENSA LATINA news agency report had said that the program would be broadcast in Cuba on 26 January, but domestic media had only given the regular Channel 6 schedule for that date.

### Czechoslovakian Journalist Beaten, Arrested 27 Jan

*PA2801180790 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Text] Havana, 28 Jan (AFP)—The Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry confirmed to AFP this morning that Ludek Jedlicka, a Czechoslovak journalist accredited in Havana, was beaten and arrested by several policemen early in the morning of 27 January.

An investigation is under way, and a report will be released as soon as inquiries are completed, the Foreign Relations Ministry source said.

The incident has no political overtones and in no way can be linked with the recent expulsion from Havana of Radio Prague's Michael Cermak, another Czechoslovak journalist, the Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry officer said.

#### Investigation Announced

*PA2801214890 Paris AFP in Spanish 1919 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Text] Havana, 28 Jan (AFP)—The Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry announced today that an official investigation is under way into the incident involving several policemen beating a foreign journalist. As soon as the investigation's findings are available they will be released.

Journalist Ludek Jedlicka, a cameraman for Czechoslovak television, was beaten early on the morning of 27

January, at a centrally located corner of downtown Havana, following a minor traffic accident, according to his colleagues.

His car was stopped at a traffic light when it was struck from the rear by another car, driven by a man wearing civilian clothes, Jedlicka's colleagues said. Uniformed men took part in the incident after arriving at the scene in at least four police patrol cars, they added.

Several of them struck Jedlicka, even after he was handcuffed and had fallen to the ground, the Czechoslovac journalists said. Two of them were traveling with Jedlicka, as they were returning from a meeting.

The police took Jedlicka away handcuffed and with a bloody face to get medical attention at the Cira Garcia Clinic for foreigners in Havana. Aside from a black eye, Jedlicka had signs of having been beaten on several parts of his body, acording to the sources.

According to unconfirmed versions, the driver of the car that struck Jedlicka's was an officer wearing civilian clothes. Like all correspondents in Cuba, the car that was struck has license plates that read "foreign press."

Czechoslovak Ambassador Stanislav Svoboda was informed and immediately went to the clinic, the sources said. Afterward, it was learned, the embassy sent the Cuban Foreign Ministry a report.

Replying to foreign journalists, Hector Argiles, director for the chancery's international press center, admitted that the incident had taken place, but declined to give details before the official investigation is over.

Argiles said that the incident has no political overtones. In no way can it be linked with the 11 January expulsion from Cuba, of Radio Prague's correspondent Michael Cermak. The fact that both have the same nationality is a simple coincidence, Argiles said.

The authorities told Cermak to leave Cuba due to a commentary of his for Radio Prague, broadcast several times by Radio Marti, the official U.S. Government anti-Castro radio station. According to an official note published at the time in GRANMA newspaper, Cermak's case had "obvious political and ethical considerations."

## Social Democratic Party Seeks Legal Registration

*FL2801001390 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2134 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Havana, 27 Jan (NOTIMEX)—The Cuban Social Democratic Party [Partido Socialdemocrata Cubano] has filed a petition with the government requesting its legal registration to create a political space conducive to dialogue, tolerance, and reconciliation, in accordance with a letter disclosed today.

The letter, which was released to the foreign press in this country, bears a Cuban Justice Ministry receipt stamp citing file number 00058 and dated 26 January, but the Cuban officials have not reported on it.

The letter—signed by Roberto Luque Escalona, whose party claims to have been recognized by the Socialist International—adds: We are not a group of subversives or plotters. We do not promote nor do we desire the collapse of the current social order, but its reform.

The letter adds: We seek harmony, not the repetition in our fatherland of the events that took place in Romania and China.

Vladimir Ramirez is listed as the president of the Social Democratic Party, which is headquartered in Miami, Florida, the home for many Cubans who have fled their country since the advent of the revolution in 1955.

The letter addressed to the Justice Ministry states that the Cuban people have paid a painfully high price for the achievements obtained under socialism...(and) it would be tragic if these achievements were lost.

The Cuban Government has stated that it will maintain its Marxist-Leninist political line and its defense of socialism. It has also rejected the multiparty system that has been adopted in countries of the socialist bloc.

The Cuban authorites contend that the multiparty system is contrary to the philosophy of the Cuban people, and that the one-party system under the Communist Party is necessary to face the United States, which has maintained a blockade against Cuba for 30 years.

Finally, the representative in Cuba of the Social Democratic Party urged the Cuban authorities to give a sound, constructive, realistic reply to the petition made by his organization.

## Commentary Views Endara's Visit to Costa Rica

*FL2601185390 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Commentary read by Roberto Agudo]

[Text] Good morning, comrades. Everything seems to indicate, according to the information we have received by teletype, that Panamanian President Mr. [preceding word in English] Guillermo Endara left a very bad impression during his visit to Costa Rica, basically in his contacts—very brief, for sure—with the press. The newspapers, some journalists, brought out Mr. Endara's lack of imagination and total submissiveness with respect to the United States. They even recalled an interview he gave to the BALTIMORE SUN in early January in which he stated that he was not a puppet. He again brought up this subject, repeating that he is not a puppet of the United States. However, the journalists began to harass him, and he began to contradict himself. For example, he repeated that Panama could lease a military base to the United States once the Torrijos-Carter treaties are terminated.

However, he did not really say anything new in this respect. About 1 year ago, when he was living inside the U.S. military canal zone, where he had taken refuge and where he was sworn in as president by the Americans, he made statements to a little-known paper—little-known to us, to the Panamanians, to Latin Americans—THE TROPIC TIMES. This is a publication that the U.S. Southern Command runs, and it basically circulates on the bases. At that time Mr. Endara stated to THE TROPIC TIMES that if he was inaugurated president—as he was, of course—he would renegotiate the 1977 Torrijos-Carter treaties.

He said much more. He specifically stated that there were four fundamental strategic areas, from the U.S. military point of view, that he would turn over to the United States. At this time the United States has 18 military facilities or bases in the canal zone. However, there are four that are particularly interesting; for example, Fort Sherman, Galeta Island on the Atlantic Coast, Fort Clayton, and Howard Air Force Station on the Pacific Coast. Look at where these four bases, which played a very important role in the invasion, are located. Well, Mr. Endara stated the above at that time, he repeated it a little over a month ago to a U.S. newspaper, and now he has stated it again in Costa Rica. Is not Mr. Endara a puppet, comrades?

### Panamanian Delegation Attending CTC Congress

*FL2601140890 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] A delegation of Panamanian public employees arrived in the country this afternoon. The Panamanian delegation had been invited to attend the CTC [Cuban Workers Federation] Congress.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Greetings to the Cuban people and greetings to the Cuban workers. We are very happy to be here. We have come to attend the CTC congress.

The people's movement in our country is involved in a reorganization process. Our goal has not changed. The people's movement in Panama is committed to struggle for national liberatation and we call on the Cuban people and all the Latin American peoples to support us. We need your support and solidarity to achieve our national liberation. [end recording]

Cuban television correspondents Nelson Notario Castro and Antonio Gomez also arrived on the same flight. Castro and Gomez were met at the airport by Ismael Gonzalez, president of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Nelson, what are the latest developments in Panama?

[Castro] The Cuban Embassy and Ambassador Lazaro Mora's residence continue to be surrounded by soldiers. They check on everyone who enters or leaves the embassy and residence. They do not prevent anyone from going in or leaving, however, they do keep a close check. They jot down passport numbers, time of entry, etcetera.

[Reporter] What about the state of mind and health of those at the embassy and residence?

[Castro] I do wish to clarify that the U.S. soldiers are not the ones surrounding the embassy and residence. The U.S. soldiers have withdrawn and members of new Panamanian Public Force have taken their place. The new Public Force is some sort of police force they are trying to create in Panama.

The state of mind of our comrades in Panama is pretty good. They obviously feel homesick, but they know they have their duties to fulfill. However, they are looking forward to the day when they can come back home. To say differently would be a lie.

[Reporter] What is the political ideology of the fake government that is currently misgoverning Panama?

[Castro] Since a few hours after the 20 December invasion there is no longer talk about fighting against Noriega. They are talking about trying to fight 21 years of military government. In other words, they are trying to carry out a de-Torrijization, if I am may use such a term. They want to erase the memory of Torrijos, they want to erase all trace of Torrijos and the Torrijos era. The one-balboa coin with Torrijos's image has taken out of circulation, [passage indistinct].

### Further on Proceedings of CTC Congress

#### Review of 2d Day

*FL2601160090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] The delegates to the 16th CTC [Cuban Workers Federation] Congress will continue their debates today in a plenary session. The food program and labor discipline will be examined, among other important topics. Points concerning dedication to work and the example of the new type of contingents, as well as the results of the workers in economic efficiency, were the focus of yesterday's discussions at this great union event.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was present at the debates and spoke several times. The morning session ended with the awarding of the first 16th CTC Congress banner to the Blas Roca Calderio Contingent as a symbol of the new times the country is experiencing. The afternoon session featured speeches by Fidel to clarify key points that, from the base level, affect the rapid progress of socioeconomic development.

During the debates, our commander in chief took an interest in the measures being adopted at the Costa Rica agroindustrial complex in Guantanamo, where the sugarcane yield per caballeria increased in spite of limitations in the water supply. Good cultural programs and the use of science and technology were the reasons for

the complex's successes, Jose Eduardo, secretary of the complex's union board, asserted. Fidel also took an interest in the favorable results of the experiences with field drainage at the Brasil complex in Camaguey.

In the afternoon session the delegates heard greetings to the great event from the World Federation of Trade Unions as well as from the guests from the USSR, the PRC, and the DPRK, the Permanent Congress for Latin American Workers Trade Union Unity, CPUSTAL, and the National Union of Salvadoran Workers. During today's edition of "Revista de la Manana" we will give you a detailed summary of the second day of work of the 16th CTC Congress.

## USSR Delegate Speaks

*FL2601205090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1227 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] From the Karl Marx Theater, a team of Cuban television reporters have prepared a summary of the activities which correspond to the second day of the 16th congress of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC]. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Castro] The Brazil sugar plant has been able to produce over 200,000 arrobas of the new sugarcane in the first harvest with the use of the siphon irrigation system. They also had a high yield in their second harvest. It has always been above 100,000 arrobas. The field drainage and irrigation systems used in that area almost triples the amount of sugar produced per hectare. Is there anyone here from....

[First unidentified speaker, interrupting] From the Brazil plant?

[Castro] Is there someone here from the Brazil plant who could talk about what is produced there? It is very interesting.

[First unidentified speaker] Yes, there is. [addressing audience] Let that man from the Brazil plant speak, give him the floor.

[Second unidentified speaker] Commander, like you have said, the areas that were improved through the use of the field drainage system and whose sugarcane were cut in the last harvest have yielded an average of 211,000 arrobas per caballeria. That same area is expected to produce 160,000 for this year's harvest.

[Castro] For the first cut?

[Second unidentified speaker] Yes, for the first cut.

[Castro] How many caballerias were in that block?

[Second unidentified speaker] The block has 6.48 caballerias. That is the first block. We already have 170 caballerias using the field drainage system. This year we expect to harvest the caballerias that were planted in spring and winter time.

[Castro] How many caballerias are using the siphon irrigation system?

[Second unidentified speaker] We have 170 caballerias using the siphon irrigation system. In other words we are currently irrigating 170 caballerias. We had been somewhat limited in this because we did not have the tubes, or the hoses, that are used for the siphon; but approximately 1 month ago all the hoses we needed arrived. We are now irrigating 170 caballerias using this system.

We wanted to add....[changes thought] We worked in Committee No. 2, and a comrade from Pinar del Rio gave a report in which he pointed out that we should not only analyze the use of field drainage system but we should also analyze other methods. I think he is right, because aside from the field drainage and the siphon irrigation systems, we also use the double furrow method which has given us good results. I think that if we use field drainage, siphon irrigation systems, and we plant well and clean well prior to planting, the amount of arrobas that a caballeria could yield would be difficult to imagine. We have some areas under this system that undoubtedly will average 250,000 arrobas in this sugar harvest.

[Castro] That is 25 tons of sugar per hectare. It is a respectable figure. Now, what is the double furrow method?

[Second unidentified speaker] The double furrow method resulted from an experience we went through when we had problems 3 years ago. At that time, we were only able to obtain a yield of 31,000 arrobas per caballeria. In that sugar harvest, our plant only milled for 78 days. That forced us to think about what we needed to do to increase the yield per hectare. Out of all the techniques used, we first analyzed the need for the field drainage system. We needed to use the water more effectively. In this case, for example, we had approximately 900 caballerias under the water irrigation system. However, they were not ready for the harvest. The production of those caballerias was similar to [words indistinct]. The land was not ready. There were some areas that were too low, and there were others on small hills. Therefore, the water did not reach it. We realized that the irrigation system in those areas could be improved. We also thought that we should find a method for [words indistinct]. Therefore, the double furrow method consists of making two furrows 40 cm apart as opposed to making a single furrow like we used to do. When the sugarcane is planted, we plant it in one furrow. Then, that sugarcane does not need to be replanted because the germination rate is always above 95 percent. This is the case almost always, and when one of the two furrows does not work, then the adjacent one does and the water flow is easily stopped. The result we are obtaining with that system is very favorable. It is very promising. First of all, the sugarcane does not need to be replanted, only in sectioned areas. Secondly, the water flow is easily stopped, and the yield per caballeria is

wonderful. We think that there are areas that will yield approximately 170,000, I mean 270,000 or 280,000 arrobas per caballeria.

[Castro] Does the combine cut that double furrow?

[Second unidentified speaker] Well, even when we discussed the main report with the workers, this was one of the questions. We were asked whether or not the combines cut the sugarcane on the double furrow system. Under this system, we have not started cutting it. We will begin cutting it this year. However, we have experience with the block that yielded an average of 211,000 arrobas per caballeria. Some of those fields yielded 300,000 arrobas per caballerias and they were cut with combines. Therefore, according to the width of the furrow, the technicians have analyzed it and determined that the combines will be able to cut it. We do not have sugarcane, we have to look for it. Later, we will see how to solve the problem of the combines, which we believe will cut the sugarcane. We have already cut areas of 270,000 or 280,000 arrobas per caballeria.

[Castro] Listen, how is the attention to the workers in those field drainage areas? That is very important. How many hours are they working?

[Second unidentified speaker] We have two brigades. One of them we formed in 1987 as a result of the need to work and improve our salary. This brigade was formed with some (?recovered) teams, in certain cases, and with some soil preparation teams from our own plant, thus the brigade begun to work. We must say that from the very moment this brigade began to work, the workers responded wonderfully. Attention to men....[changes thought] Well, first we selected certain personnel. We have always been aware of the workers needs and have tried to give them what they need so they feel well. This is how we have done it. They work 12 hours per day. They work every day. They do not have any time off until Sunday at noon. We even discussed the scheduling of their vacations, and by unanimous vote the workers agreed not to take any vacations and to take them later in the rainy season. They asked that the days they cannot go to work be computed as vacation days. That is what we are doing. Later, we got some equipment, and we formed another brigade. That brigade is also working in the same manner. The first year we harvested 40 caballerias with the first brigade. The second year we harvested 80 caballerias with the two brigades, and this past year, 1989, we harvested 100 caballerias. The plan was for 90 caballerias, and we harvested 100 caballerias.

[First unidentified speaker] We are going to give the floor to comrade Gennadiy Yanayev, representative and deputy chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR. [applause]

[Gennadiy Yanayev, in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation] Respectable Commander in Chief, dear Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, comrades, brothers. Allow me to convey to the delegates to the 16th CTC Congress and to the entire island of freedom a warm greeting and wishes for fruitful work from the Soviet workers and trade unions. The constructive nature of this congress, its work to increase the role of the trade unions in the country, the extensive preparatory work of the congress, the extensive publicity during the discussions of its main report, have greatly impressed our delegation. We are sincerely happy with the revolutionary enthusiasm expressed by the working people of Cuba, their firmness in materializing the great ideals of the Cuban revolution and in successfully developing the process of rectification. We would like to satisfactorily express that the Soviets have also shown a lot of interest in the revolutionary past and the current life of the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere, for its successes and problems, as well as in the way it solves them. [speech appears to be abruptly cut at this point] [applause] [passage omitted]

[Castro] You say you have already distributed 1,500 houses?

[Third unidentified speaker] No, 1,190.

[Castro] Is it 1,190?

[Third unidentified speaker] With the 120 houses we are about to distribute, or approximately 130, we will only have 600 houses left.

[Castro] Six hundred. What about the people who lived over there near (Chivirico), have they moved there already or was priority given to the technicians? How did you distribute the houses?

[Third unidentified speaker] Well, like you advised us, the outstanding technicians and workers moved there first. However, I would like to inform you that many of the workers who lived in (Chivirico) are already living in the Jose Marti District of Santiago de Cuba. [Words indistinct].

[Castro] A lot of workers in the factory are getting married right?

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes, those 70 [as heard] are from the textile factory.

[Castro] So, that means that there are approximately 1,500 or 1,600 workers in the factory?

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes, more or less.

[Castro] Are you still building?

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes, we are building at full speed and by November of this year we will finish the 2,000 homes.

[Castro] How many workers do you have?

[Third unidentified speaker] In the factory?

[Castro] Yes.

[Third unidentified speaker] We have 8,200.

[Castro] That is a lot of people.

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Castro] What about the principles of multiple tasks and all that? Have they been applied?

[Third unidentified speaker] Well, in some places we have applied it. [Words indistinct]. A large force for the food program of the province. We have a large number of workers in La Gran Piedra....

[Castro, interrupting] Those are workers who are idle due to lac of raw materials, right?

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes, basically.

[Castro] What hours are you working? What kind of shifts do you have? Did you keep three shifts, or did you begin applying some of the ideas used by the Ariguanabo textile enterprise?

[Third unidentified speaker] We do not want to use the methods used in Ariguanabo. Our workers want to work 12 hours.

[Castro] Twelve hours?

[Third unidentified speaker] They have been working 12 hours per day for 3 years. They do not want to work 6-hour shifts.

[Castro] Have you figured out what you have produced this year?

[Third unidentified speaker] Well, this last year we were not able to produce approximately 7 million meters of polyester due to the problem with the fiber. However, because we had the fiber for cotton, we were able to produce 2 million meters more.

[Castro] What was the total?

[Third unidentified speaker] We produced 19 million meters.

[Castro] Of cotton?

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes, cotton.

[Castro] Did you also have a cotton shortage?

[Third unidentified speaker] We were short during the first quarter of the year. We made some changes for polyester, then we started working with cotton when the fibers arrived. This past year, 1989, because of the shortage of fiber we had to make 10 technological changes. As it is normal, the constant changes greatly affected the workers. [Words indistinct] because of the revolution, we were able to solve the problem.

[Castro] You also produce parts for other textile enterprises, right?

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes. I would like to tell you that our brothers here from [word indistinct] are the greatest consumers of our parts.

[Castro] But someone was telling me they complain because they have not built a town like yours over there.

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Castro] [Name indistinct] told me that they were asking for some of the things the people in Santiago have. I do not know if you will talk about that later. But, aside from the polyclinic, you also have five family doctor clincs.

[Third unidentified speaker, interrupting] We have six.

[Castro] You have six. How many specialties did you say the clinic had?

[Third unidentified speaker] Thirty-six.

[Castro] How many doctors does the polyclinic have?

[Third unidentified speaker] We have six family doctors, one doctor who specializes in public health and two gastroenterologists.

[Castro] That is the total you have, two gastroenterologists, one specialist in public health, and six family doctors?

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Castro] Do you have the medical records of every worker there?

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes, we test them according to their jobs, periodic physicals, we even tested them for AIDS. [audience laughs] Santiago de Cuba was tested for AIDS, and to everyone's joy, there was not a single AIDS carrier. [laughter]

[Castro] So, there wasn't a single one with AIDS? That is good. Generally speaking, do you think that the workers' health is good there? Do you know if the 19 unfinished cold storage units were ever finished?

[Third unidentified speaker] They all have been finished, but there are some that need work on the roofs. The sealer for the roof has to have the right temperature.

[Castro] What did you need for the roof? Was it the rolled steel?

[Third unidentified speaker] We need four basic things for the roof? We have the zinc shortage problem which we need for galvanizing. We are short 1,400 tons of zinc that still has to come from the Soviet Union. We need 11,000 liters of paint to paint the zinc coating, and we need 6 tons of tin for the (?tubes).

[Castro] Have you already determined how much zinc you will need?

[Third unidentified speaker] We had 600 tons in the factory.

[Castro] Are they already using it, or has not been possible?

[Third unidentified speaker] No, we have not used it because we are still having problems getting the paint. It still has not arrived in Cuba. It is [word indistinct] dollars. That paint costs $700,000 dollars in Spain.

[Castro] It costs $700,000?

[Third unidentified speaker] Dollars.

[Castro] For how many tons?

[Third unidentified speaker] For 11,000 liters.

[Castro] What about if we bring the ingredients....

[Third unidentified speaker, interrupting] It is high quality paint, because....

[Castro, interrupting] What if we bring the ingredients and mix it here, would that be cheaper? Are you talking about the paint or the ingredients for the paint?

[Third unidentified speaker] Comrade Minister Esquivel [minister of light industry] and Comrade [name indistinct] recently held a meeting. It was decided that paint could not be produced in the country because it is high quality paint. The galvanized (?sheets) are poor quality. [Words indistinct] the comrades recently had a meeting, and they agreed that the paint must be high quality because the galvanized sheets are poor quality, and they must be painted on both sides.

[Castro] When you talk about needing $700,000, is that for all the roofs?

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes, for all of them. That equals 134,000 square meters.

[Castro] It is a caballeria.

[Third unidentified speaker] Yes, it is.

[Castro] Why do you know so much? [crowd applauds] He knows it all.

[Third unidentified speaker] Well, otherwise it would be a problem. If I did not know the information, how could I talk with the workers?

[Castro] That is right. [crowd applauds again and gives the worker a standing ovation] [end recording]

### Castro Presides Over 3d Day

*FL2601164090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1453 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is presiding over the third day of work of the 16th Cuban Workers Federation [CTC] congress being held at the Karl Marx Theater. [passage omitted]

### Labor Minister Speaks

*FL2701154090 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1204 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Speaking at the congress of the Cuban Workers' Federation [CTC], Francisco Linares, minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, said that as of September 1989, close to 400 new jobs were created during the past 5 years. He stressed the government's policy of increasing the salaries of the lowest-paid workers. He also noted that our workers are very healthy and have a life expectancy of 64 years. The labor leader mentioned the application of multiple assignments and the progress made in the elimination of inflated personnel rosters. As an example of this, Linares cited the decrease in the number of hospital workers per bed.

Linares told the CTC plenum that efforts are being made to improve discipline and increase efficiency during the work day. He also indicated that in Cuba, all workers are helped by social security.

### Resolution on TV Marti Read

*FL2701193090 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Resolution on Television Marti; read by Rigoberto Cruz, delegate to the 16th Congress of the Cuban Workers Federation, CTC; chaired by Pedro Ross Leal; at the Karl Marx Theater on 27 January—recorded]

[Text] [Cruz] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, comrade delegates and guests:

During the 242 days in which the activities of the 16th congress have taken place, the workers' collectives throughout the country have rejected the new imperialist aggression of the Government of the United States of America. The commissions of this congress have also stated their repudiation. Considering the feelings of the Cuban workers on the empire's aggression, (?which will occur) this very month, we agree to propose the following draft resolution to the 16th CTC Congress:

With its sick obsession of destroying our revolution and submitting the Cuban people to the bourgeois empire, the imperialist Government of the United States has reiterated its goal of attacking us once again by creating a television station that will broadcast against Cuba. Such an arrogant imperialist attitude is not new to the Cuban workers. For 30 years, the U.S. Government has used and promoted the use of radio broadcasts to harass our revolution. Radio (Usuan), the Voice of America, the commercial radio stations in southern Florida, the radio station shamelessly named after one of the most-fervent anti-imperialists of America, have saturated the radio waves with false accusations and manipulated people with the futile hope of reverting a process in our country that cannot possibly be turned back. These radio

stations have assumed practices that may have serious implications for the peaceful and civilized development of communications.

The empire is attempting to recreate those sad pages of history when Oliver Platt presented the U.S. Congress with an amendment that would limit the independence of our country. The project of broadcasting television signals against Cuba was approved by the U.S. legislature as if that is the appropriate place to make laws on our radio-electronic space or as if that is the appropriate place to decide on which frequencies the Cuban people may administer. There can be no grosser violation and no absurder justification.

This attempt violates Article 12 of the International Board on Frequency Registration of the International Telecommunications Union, which regulates the use of frequencies on the American continent. It also violates the international telecommunications agreement signed in Nairobi in 1982 and is an attempt to mutilate our country's sovereignty in the radio communications area. It specifically violates No. 175, which prohibits prejudicial interference with another country's telecommunication services. The television project also violates No. 158, which determines the suitability of the broadcasts and No. 160, which requires that measures be adopted to prevent interference. It also violates No. 2666 of the radio communications regulation which says that television broadcasts cannot cross the borders of states and, thus, their power must be regulated.

Comrade delegates: This project harms our dignity and the honor of our fatherland at a time when we are setting an example for the rest of the world by constructing our socialism. During the process that proceeded the 16th CTC Congress, the worker delegates from throughout the country have expressed their indignation and total rejection for the Yankee imperialists' attempts. Because of this, the delegates attending this very important Cuban trade union event, who were freely and democratically elected and represent more than 3 million workers throughout the country, declare:

1. The U.S. aggression not only violates international legislation and agreements on the peaceful coexistance between states and the use and development of communications; it also ignores and attacks our sovereignty and independence.

2. We reject the demagogic argument used by the imperialist government to justify this plan because—in the same way it has educated the society that giddily advances toward the most severe social crisis of contemporary times, it also conceals from and justifies to the U.S. people actions as contemptible as the invasions of Grenada and Panama—it can demonstrate nothing to the Cuban people or working class.

3. The empire's plan multiplies our energy and reaffirms our determination to fight for the revolution in each combat work post, and neither the presence of gunboats nor economic pressures, political hostility, or propaganda will intimidate a people who were victorious in Giron, who confronted the October crisis, and who have shed their blood for the independence of brother peoples.

4. We support our government in its use of all the necessary means and resources to thwart this imperialist action and we express the unyielding willingness of the Cuban working class to go as far as necessary in the defense of our sovereignty and independence with the decision for socialism or death! Fatherland or death, we will win! [applause] [Crowd chants: "Socialism! Socialism! Socialism!"]

[Ross] Comrades, you have heard the draft resolution read by Comrade Rigoberto Cruz. Does anyone have anything to say against this resolution?

If the Yankees attack us with their electronic apparatus, will we respond? [Crowd responds: "Yes!"] Then we will vote on the resolution. Those in favor, raise your hands. Lower your hands. Those opposed, raise your hands. Are there any abstentions? The resolution is passed unanimously. [applause]

We do not want a war, but if it is imposed upon us we will not just idly cross our arms and do nothing.

### Highlights of 3d Day

*FL2701220590 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] A resolution concerning discipline was approved today at the 16th Congress of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC]. The resolution—which consists of 18 points—focuses, among other things, on the need to fight labor indiscipline and on the demand that the administrative bodies apply the appropriate measures in the face of acts of indiscipline. The resolution also emphasizes the need to replace the current procedures for solving labor conflicts with new ones that will be more simple and effective, in which the workers will have participation and which will adjust to the characteristics of each center.

The resolution on discipline contains a point focusing on the position of the union movement regarding criminal activities. It is stated in the appropriate section that these activities must be fought energetically, effectively, and decisively to eradicate individuals with deplorable behavior from the collectives of workers. The approval of this resolution was preceded by debates on the subject of labor discipline, debates that centered on the search of solutions to the various problems that preclude efficiency. The delegates supported saving resources and tighter control of these resources.

The debates of today's session show that the struggle for discipline will be one of the major objectives of the union movement from now on. The congress followed this line today. The main objective is to eliminate difficulties that are undermining economic results, not

only those caused by imperfect mechanisms but also those related to the will of men, to the attitudes of workers and their leaders.

Antonio Borges, a delegate representing the National Merchant Marine, Port, and Fishing Workers Union, questioned various irresponsible actions that have caused losses in the port-transportation-domestic economy system.

[Begin Borges recording] I am going to tell you that because of losses alone the country had to disburse $6 million in 1989, and because of freight costs alone the country had to disburse $54 million. Additionally, the country had to disburse $1,090,000 to repair containers abroad. This has happened because of mechanisms that are sometimes not corrected, or of similar situations that continue to persist within the system of planning and management of our economy. Instead of just buying the materials out there abroad, we have to pay $20 per hour in the Netherlands to have the containers repaired.

This is why we even believe that this problem.... [changes thought] when I am talking of $6 million I am not taking into account the time lost by the fleet of Soviet tankers. This is why we are just estimating at $6 million the losses caused by delays. In Havana City alone, the losses are estimated at $1.6 million without taking into account those of fishing port facilities. This is equivalent, for instance, to keeping the President Hotel closed for 100 days, which would cost $600,000. [figures as heard] [end recording]

The truck did not arrive, the merchandise was not received. These and other remarks reflect the extent of the struggle that is yet to be waged to prevent losses of hard currency needed by the country's economy in our ports.

One case dealing with this problem was discussed for 1 and ½ hours during the plenary meeting.

[Begin recording] [Borges] Some ships go empty throughout an entire continent. They go empty from one place to another. This cannot happen. There is one ship there, despite the situation we are facing concerning animal feed, with 500 tons of fishmeal that cannot be unloaded. Why is it that they cannot unload 500 tons of fishmeal, which is ultimately intended for....

[Pedro Ross Leal, chairman of the CTC Organizing Committee, interrupting] Why is it that they cannot unload the fishmeal?

[Borges] Because of limitations, because no one can receive it, Comrade Pedro....

[Ross] Why is it not necessary to receive it; who doesn't need it?

[Borges] The agricultural sector, there are possibilities....

[Ross, interrupting] Which ship is that, Borges? Give me its full name.

[Borges] The "Golfo de Batabano."

[Ross] Since when has it been there?

[Borges] Well, it must have been there for approximately 1 month. [passage omitted]

[Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba] Well, the comrade spoke about 500 tons of fishmeal. It would be useful to know a little more about this, to find out the reason for leaving the fishmeal on board. Is it being caused by lack of storage facilities or related problems? Can anyone explain why the fishmeal was not unloaded?

[Rolando Cepeda of the Cuban Fishing Fleet] Commander, that fishmeal was processed by ships of the Southeastern Pacific of the Cuban Fleet. The ship "Golfo de Batabano" brought that fishmeal. It also brought some frozen products along with the fishmeal. A month ago, the minister of the fishing industry and the agriculture minister took steps to have the fishmeal unloaded as soon as possible. Besides, we got worried because of the GRANMA article publishing the guidelines of the Council of Ministers regarding our problem concerning freely convertible currency, and that we were buying flour and animal feed. We raised the issue because the matter called our attention. It is inconceivable for 500 tons of fishmeal that is intended for animal feed to be on board a ship for 1 month, when the crewmen of that ship—the "Golfo de Batabano"—themselves had worked more than 17 shifts on board their ships in fishing zones only to have the result of their work sitting on a ship here for 30 days.

[Castro] This is why I want to clear up the problem a little further. In my opinion, the comrade told the truth. The country needs more warehouses. In recent days, we have been discussing .... [changes thought] but the only thing is that we are now building bus terminals, and we are building distribution markets, and I stated that the two or three organizations related to this problem should as soon as possible come up with estimates concerning the need for warehouses. The foreign trade minister made an anecdotal statement. I considered it anecdotal. He said that now that we are unloading four times the amount of commodities that used to be unloaded before the revolution, before the revolution, we now have a smaller storage capacity.

I believe he may have exaggerated things because....[changes thought] in any case, since he made that general statement, I requested that a study be conducted asked to determine our entire storage capacity, because I have been raising the issue of warehouses and I have been struggling for it for some time.

Thus, [word indistinct] built large warehouses near the national highway; the Ministry of Domestic Trade has brigades charged with building warehouses. New warehouses have been built, but we wanted to know exactly what is it that we have and how much more we need. Furthermore, our trade now requires that we receive shipments from distant places, and thus our storage capacity is larger than when we received products from

the United States or from other closer countries. Virtually, our storages were then located abroad because the items we needed were just loaded on a ship and sent over here. Now, we must have reserves. I am sure we have more warehouses, but we may have also lost some storage capacity.

Thus, we have asked for a report stating precisely how many hundreds of thousands of square meters in storage capacity we need. Not only that, but we also requested information on warehouse manpower, of availability of forklifts. It is important to have forklifts because sometimes one has to haul boxes measuring 7 meters, 16 meters, or 9 meters. There are a number of factors to be considered and we have recently proposed....[changes thought] recently we gave instructions that as early as possible a report be submitted to determine the country's needs so that we may designed a program. This is why I want to know the specific reason why those 500 tons of fishmeal have not been unloaded. Let us see what the comrade minister of agriculture has to say.

[Agriculture Minister Carlos Perez Leon] Commander, the comrades are right. There is absolutely no justification for the failure to unload the fishmeal, even though it is not true that we so urgently needed that raw material. It is not true, however, that I was called a month ago. My comrade minister called me last week, and we took the required measures to solve that problem in addition to solving another problem affecting a ship that went to Santiago de Cuba and which was also unloaded.

We have time and again experienced this problem, and we have to resolve it. They are right. There is no justification for it.

[Castro] That problem did not occur because of lack of storage facility.

[Perez] It did not occur because of lack of storage facility.

[Castro] There is storage room for it.

[Perez] Besides, there are only 450 tons.

[Castro] Does it by any chance have to be stored in a refrigerated facility?

[Perez] No. It has to be stored in animal feed warehouses. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Barbados

### Commission on Caribbean Future Lists Goals

*FL2601180590 Bridgetown CANA in English 1541 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[By Rickey Singh]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 26, CANA—A commission on the Caribbean's future development is starting out with much goodwill from international donor agencies, according to its chairman, Sir Shridath Ramphal, the outgoing secretary general of the Commonwealth.

The 15-member commission, officially launched in Port-of-Spain last November, is now planning to have its first working meeting in Barbados over a three-day period starting on February 28. Its administrative structure, including a secretariat expected to operate out of the University of the West Indies' Mona campus, as well as the commission's budget, will be finalised at its meeting here to be chaired by Ramphal.

Mandated by the Caribbean Community (Caricom) governments at last year's Grenada summit, on the basis of proposals from the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, A.N.R. Robinson, the commission is intended to operate independent of all governments of the 13-member community.

Apart from support expected from Caricom governments, the commission has already received "positive responses" of financial assistance from such agencies as the International Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-Operation and the Swedish International Development Authority.

Major areas of immediate interest to the commission include:

—advancing the goals of the 1973 Caricom Chaguaramas Treaty
—planning for the Caribbean Arts Festival—Carifesta—in 1991
—the implications for the Caribbean of the transformation of the European Economic Community as a single market by 1992
—the 500th anniversary celebrations, also in 1992, of Columbus's voyage to the "New World"

But the commission's mandate extends to help shape the Caribbean's economic, political and cultural agendas for the 21st century. Its members will be engaged in wide consultations at all levels of Caribbean society in responding to its mandate.

The commission's report on deepening the process of regional economic integration, within the context of the Chaguaramas Treaty, and also developments in Europe—East and West—must be ready before the 1992 Caricom summit.

The members of the commission apart from Ramphal, chancellor of the UWI and the University of Guyana and former foreign minister and attorney general of Guyana, include: Alister Mcintyre, vice-chancellor of the UWI and former assistant secretary-general of the United Nations (vice-chairman of the commission); Roderick Rainford, secretary-general, Caricom; Dr. Vaughan Lewis, director-general of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and former director of the UWI's Institute of Social and Economic Research; and Dame Nita Barrow, Barbados's permanent representative to

the United Nations and former head of the world Young Women's Christian Association [YWCA].

Others are Leonard Archer, member of the General Council and Administrative Committee of the Caribbean Congress of Labour and former president of the CCL; William Demas, governor of the central bank of Trinidad and Tobago and former president of the Caribbean Development Bank; and Dr. Howard [name indistinct], head of the UWI's Extra-Mural Department in Montserrat and speaker of the Montserrat Legislative Council.

Marshall Hall, managing director of Jamaica Banana Producers Association Limited; Rev. Allan Kirton, general secretary of the Caribbean Conference of Churches; Ms. Gillian Nanton, economist in the Ministry of Finance, St.Vincent and the Grenadines; Phillip Nassief, managing director of Dominica Coconut Products Ltd.; and Dr. Rex Nettleford, professor, pro-vice chancellor and director Extra-Mural Studies, UWI are also members. In the team, too, are Dr. Frank Rampersad, president of the National Institute of Higher Education (Research, Science and Technology) Trinidad and Tobago, and Dr. Neville Trotz, director of the Institute of Applied Science and Technology, University of Guyana.

Chairman Ramphal has explained that given the independent nature of the commission, he sought neither governmental nor national representation.

"I have looked instead," he said, "to a broad geographical spread and a broad range of talents, perceptions and awareness.

"Secondly, since the commission will consult widely in the region, there are many interests and sectors of activity that I have not sought to incorporate in the commission's membership, but whose representatives, I hope, will come forward to present their views to the commission."

Ramphal told the inaugural meeting of the commission: "In fashioning regional responses to the realities of our time and the demands of the future, we simply cannot afford to fail...."

## Dominican Republic

### Revenue Figures for Dominican Republic Given

#### *Oct Statistics Cited

*90EM0068A Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 Nov 89 p 1-D*

[Text] This October the government received fiscal revenue totaling 445.1 million pesos, thereby accumulating approximately 4.9 billion pesos during the first 10 months of the year, a sum exceeding the total collected in 1988. Although slightly lower than September's collections, the amount entering the treasury last month was nevertheless larger than that for January and February of this year.

In October, Customs contributed half of the internal funds received by the government, with 213.2 million of the 430.1 million pesos in internal funds accrued by the government in October. According to the publication on receipts and outlays issued by the National Budget Office for the 10th month of the year, the income tax brought in 97.65 million pesos. The National Lottery delivered 16.2 million pesos to the government, the highest proportion of revenue ever given to the central government by this entity. During October, Internal Revenue, which controls most of the internal taxes, contributed 68.35 million pesos. The Treasury, through which the collections classified as "others" are received, delivered 34.6 million pesos in October. This appears to reflect the fact that the oil differential, which is a kind of implicit tax, was negative during that period; however, it is now positive.

About 15.03 million pesos were accrued from external funds in October. This amount is one of the lowest recorded for the period. The smallest collection for the year in internal funds occurred during September, with 14.3 million pesos. The revenue from internal funds is produced by external loans taken out by the public sector or by donations received.

The running expenses incurred by the government in October amounted to 197.6 million pesos, including 105.6 million disbursed to pay salaries and pensions to central government civil servants.

#### *1989 Figures Reported

*90EM0068B Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 Dec 89 p 1-D*

[Text] This past November total fiscal revenues amounted to 5.5 billion pesos. By October the total for those internal funds was 4.9 billion pesos. The National Budget Office [Onapres] has reported that the November collections, which should be added to the October total, amounted to 596 million pesos in internal funds. The country's cumulative grand total of revenues amounted to approximately 5.5 billion for the first 11 months of the year.

The central government's revenue rose by 166,476,724 pesos over the October total during November. A note from the National Budget Office explains that in November, national revenues amounted to 596,607,768 pesos, whereas the total was 430,131,044 pesos in October. Onapres points out that external funds totaled 7,154,745 pesos.

The details on investment and public spending appear in paid space elsewhere in this edition. The text of the Onapres note is as follows:

"The National Budget Office, in the interest of keeping the public duly informed of the amounts calculated for state receipts and outlays for the month of November 1989, makes a general announcement of the details relating to budgetary activity.

"During the aforementioned period, national revenues totaled 596,607,768.00 pesos, while income from external funds for investment spending totaled 7,154,745.00 pesos, and investment excluding external funds was approximately 376,910,545.39 pesos.

"The agricultural-livestock, irrigation, and energy sectors benefited by the sum of 50,756,907.13 pesos. The National Institute of Water Resources (INDRHI), in particular, received the sum of 27,861,235.69 pesos for the construction and supervision of the Jiguey-Aguacate dam, as well as the construction of canals, and the repair and maintenance of other dams.

"The Dominican Agrarian Institute (IAD), for its part, received 6,416,643.00 pesos for the execution of projects, while the Special Fund for Agricultural-Livestock Development (Feda) obtained 760,550.25 pesos to reinforce the programs backing peasant settlements and to serve other related purposes. The Cruz de Manzanillo Project received 3,748,490.00 pesos for the planting of various agricultural crops."

### *Estimates Made for 1990

*90EM0068C Santo Domingo EL SIGLO in Spanish 28 Dec 89 p 4-D*

[Text] In 1990 standard fiscal revenues may contribute up to 4,785,460,441 pesos to the government, 1.0265 billion of which is related to income taxes.

The chart showing the distribution of revenue items estimated by the authorities indicates that, as a result of the levying of taxes on foreign commerce, it is anticipated that 2,095,498,151 pesos will be collected. Of the total taxes levied on imports, an overall collection of 2,016,495,147 pesos is projected. Of this amount, customs duties account for a total of 1.10306 billion, and supplementary and additional taxes represent about 913.39 million pesos.

Taxes on exports would bring income totaling about 79.39 million pesos into the treasury. Tax rates would provide 70.3 million, while nontax revenues would contribute 310,210,179 pesos. Extraordinary revenues, in turn, have been estimated at 43,915,934 pesos.

Capital taxes would allow for the collection of 89,555,607 pesos, according to the Draft Law on Budget and Public Spending. This piece of legislation now resting in the National Congress was submitted by the executive branch for approval.

## Haiti

### Avril Decides To Lift State of Siege on 30 Jan

*FL2701124190 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Haitian leader General Prosper Avril says he will lift the state of seige next Tuesday [30 January]. He announced the decision in a broadcast address yesterday, but he did not say if press censorship would end or if exiled opposition leaders would be allowed to return. He declared the state of siege 1 week ago following the murder of an army colonel.

Meanwhile, all French economic aid to Haiti has been suspended, despite reports that Gen Avril was preparing to lift the emergency measures. France says its $35 million in annual assistance will not resume until the state of siege is lifted.

### Further on Announcement

*PA2701133990 Paris AFP in Spanish 0541 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Port-Au-Prince, 26 Jan (AFP)—Haitian General Prosper Avril announced last night the lifting of the state of siege as of 30 January and the continuation of the democratic process in the country. During a speech transmitted over the radio and television, Gen Avril said he has ordered the lifting of the state of siege on 30 January because of the "positive results already obtained." Avril added that it was necessary to decree it because of the impotence of the police force in the face of terrorism.

Gen. Avril denounced the "anarchists, who began committing various crimes and planning massacres and ended up murdering a member of the press and a high-ranking Army officer."

Avril said that "everybody knows the significance of the murder of a General Staff colonel who is also the commander of an infantry troop." Avril added: "Everybody knows the meaning of the great anger" of the troops, who were mentally trained to avoid all sorts of unfortunate mistakes."

Avril added: "Only a state of siege could help us avoid the worst." Avril stated that no "other decision" could have been made and that the state of siege was declared as a provisional measure for the government to fight and eliminate insecurity."

Without mentioning any names, Avril accused the opposition of "promoting crime, slander, revolt, the paralyzation of the state, and economic sabotage." Avril also attacked "political demagoguery, which prevents government officials from putting public institutions on a sound basis." Avril said that "the democratic process will not be questioned" and that "within a more serene atmosphere, the electoral machinery will work at a more steady pace."

Gen. Avril, however, did not indicate whether the lifting of the state of siege on 30 January will include the elimination of the right of expulsion or the right by Haitians living abroad to obtain visas to enter the country. Those two measures were abolished by the Constitution and reestablished by the military regime when it proclaimed the state of siege. Seven Haitian opposition leaders, some of them badly

beaten at the time of their arrest, were expelled from the country upon the proclamation of the state of siege last Saturday, 20 January.

## Groups Issue Communiques on State of Siege

### Communists Condemn Action

*PA2901040890 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 29 Jan 90*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 28 Jan (AFP)—The United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH) condemned today the state of siege that was decreed, and requested the annulment of the "unconstitutional" decrees that have accompanied it. In a communique sent to AFP, PUCH states that "invoking public security or political unrest to attack all political sectors means that General Prosper Avril is trying to maintain his personal power, directly or indirectly, through elections or without them." PUCH adds that the regime "does not have anything to win the people's support," and, therefore, uses "dictatorial force to impose its will in the country." It proposes the formation of a "coalition government" of transition toward democracy as the only way out of the Haitian crisis.

The communique, which was also signed by PUCH leader Rene Theodore, also criticized the "electoral sectors" for their "inconsistency and disinterest in public affairs, except in matters of elections." The condemnation of the state of siege by PUCH, whose number two man, Max Bourjolly, was expelled from the country along with six opposition leaders, is added to that of the moderate social centrist coalition, an important employers' organization, and the Haitian Catholic Church.

Meanwhile, newsman Hugues Florville, who was arrested on 18 January in Cap-Haitien, second largest city in the country, was released today, it was learned from a reliable source.

### Chamber of Commerce Reacts

*FL2601194590 Port-au-Prince LE MATIN in French No 28.891, 26 Jan 90 pp 1, 2*

[Unattributed article: "The Haitian Chamber of Commerce Asks That the State of Seige Be Lifted"]

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, (AFP)—The Haitian Chamber of Commerce (CCH), one of the country's most important employers organizations, Wednesday called on General Prosper Avril's military government to lift the state of seige and rescind the measures of "banishment taken against certain citizens." Terming the state of seige "arbitrariness made the rule," the CCH says it feels the two conditions justifying the establishment of martial law—civil war and a government run by civilians—are not present.

"Those holding power might have to deplore regrettable abuses that would cast doubt on their sense of responsibility and morality before their family, the national conscience, and international public opinion," stresses the communique. [passage omitted]

Furthermore, we have learned from a well-informed source that Dejean Belizaire (National Patriotic Movement of 28 November, MNP-28, center left), who together with centrist Marc Bazin and socialist Serge Gilles makes up the National Alliance for Democracy and Progress (ANDP), has resigned from his government position of deputy director of the National Airport Administration.

## L'UNION Discusses 'Profession of President'

*FL2601154090 Port-au-Prince L'UNION in French No 292, 25 Jan 90 p 1, 12*

[Article by Joseph J. Bataille: "The Profession of President"]

[Text] One must have faith and a good dose of patriotic conviction to direct the fortunes of the Republic of Haiti. The difficulties facing the president do not facilitate his task. Obliged to respond to the grievances of the underprivileged and to seek adequate solutions to the problems inherent in economic underdevelopment, the chief of state must also obtain the contribution of all the nation's social partners to guide the ship of state into safe harbor.

One must not forget that behind the notion of national sovereignty and the defense of territorial integrity lies the factor of political power, a decisive element in the stability of social relations. To solve certain internal conflicts, the president is endowed with special powers concerning cases of serious crisis endangering the entire national community. These are factors that deserve to be highlighted, to point out to those seeking this high office—the presidency, the importance of the stakes in postelection Haiti.

The interests of those who practice power and of political thinkers certainly do not always converge. The gulf that separates those in favor of violence and those who stubbornly persist in viewing the establishment of democratic institutions as a new milestone in the political maturity of the Haitian people is still considerable. This gulf, however, must be lessened if we really wish to arrive at a consensus, the only valid alternative that can lead to a climate propitious to the resumption of the nation's economic activity. Such a consensus will only be possible to the extent that each individual member of the political class is willing to make concessions in view of the requirements of this crisis juncture.

In the final analysis, the president of the military government is trusted and respected by the majority of Haitians, for what is happening in Haiti is the culmination of an atrocious struggle for the conquest of the government apparatuses. His fellow citizens express their liking for the chief of state despite the difficult trials he is confronting. Some find him very firm in his stand against a terrorism that destablizes. Others, afraid to see Haiti take the Lebanese path of violence, feel that his

ability to bring the crisis under control will be what determines the outcome of this situation.

In this complicated game, the chief of state remains the supreme arbitrator, holding in his hands the last recourse capable of finding adequate solutions to this conflict situation. This is the significance of the profession of president. His attitude will determine how well he can surmount the difficulties he is facing because of the development of banditry in Haiti. Despite the drawbacks, the decisions of the chief of state have supreme value; agitators know that their margin to maneuver will henceforth depend on the willingness of the chief of state to allow them to act.

### Opposition Member Expelled; Restrictions Applied

*FL2601184590 Port-au-Prince LE MATIN in French No 28.891, 26 Jan 90 pp 1, 6*

[Unattributed article: "The Haitian Crisis: Continued International Reaction"]

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, (AFP)—A reliable source in Port-au-Prince has told us that a member of the Haitian opposition who was arrested Tuesday, Antoine Izmery of the Group for the Respect of the Constitution (GHRC) [name and acronym as published], was expelled Wednesday to Miami by the Haitian military government.

Izmery, a Haitian merchant of Palestinian origin, is the seventh member of the opposition expelled since the state of seige was established Saturday by the military government of General Prosper Avril. [passage omitted]

AFP has noticed that two Haitian weeklies edited in the United States and well known for their hostility toward the government of Gen. Prosper Avril went on sale in Port-au-Prince Thursday. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, strict controls have been imposed on transmissions by telefax made from public booths for this purpose that exist in Port-au-Prince. These transmissions pass through the installations of Teleco, the government telephone company. People wishing to transmit a message must, before being allowed to send it, read its contents to a Teleco official, identify themselves, and explain who is going to receive it.

For the 2d consecutive day, the daily paper LE MATIN has been the only national press organ to publish news—including news contrary to the military regime—on the situation in Haiti after martial law was declared Saturday and seven political authorities expelled. The independent radios and television station on Thursday continued to abstain from broadcasting both national and international news.

We remind you that this decision was reached Tuesday following the Ministry of Information's order to verify with all national news with the ministry and to abstain from broadcasting news originating abroad on the situation in Haiti.

Furthermore, we have learned from a reliable source that last Tuesday [23 January], a group of soldiers and armed civilians went to the home of journalist Marcus Darbouze, editor in chief of Radio Cacique, a private station which has stopped transmitting since the state of seige was established. However, they failed to find him there. [passage omitted]

### CEP Visits Hinche To Select Council Members

*FL2801002490 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1200 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Report by correspondent Louis Seize France from Hinche]

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the election preparation activities provided for in the election calendar, a Permanent Electoral Council [CEP] delegation composed of CEP president Dr Louis Antoine Auguste, Joseph Lesperance, and Max Lelio Joseph arrived in Hinche last night to select members for the Departmental Electoral Bureau [BED] for that town.

The delegation was met in Thomonde by Gaston Supreme, prefect for the administrative district, and was to meet with groups in Hinche this morning to receive proposals for members of the BED. [passage omitted]

### Bank Issues Regulations on Foreign Currency

*FL2601174390 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1600 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] We have a notice from the Banque de la Republique d'Haiti [BRH, the central bank]. In application of the 19 January decree regarding currency, the BRH, jointly with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, informs all economic agents that the following regulatory dispositions are to be applied as of 19 January:

To permit the BRH to service the public external debt and to pay for petroleum products, commercial banks shall sell to the central bank, on behalf of payees, 40 percent of the foreign currency earned from the exportation of goods and services and 20 percent of all transfers received from abroad—with the exception of transfers made to diplomatic and consular missions accredited in Haiti—at the exchange rate of 5 gourdes to the dollar and within a maximum of 30 days from the realization of the operation.

The balance of this export income and these transfers received from abroad by a banking institution must, at the request of the payee, be handed over to him in foreign currency or in gourdes at the exchange rate on the free market.

Money-transfer establishments must hand over to the payee, in the foreign currency involved, 80 percent of the amount of money received from abroad. The balance shall be paid the payee in gourdes at the exchange rate of 5 gourdes to the dollar, and the corresponding foreign

currency shall be handed over to the BRH at the same rate of exchange and without delay.

Furthermore, all economic agents are forbidden to transfer abroad or to receive from abroad financial assets payable in Haitian currency. Money-transfer establishments shall provide the BRH's competent services with a weekly report of all transfer operations effected. These reports shall be presented, in the forms established by the BRH, by the 3d work day of the following week.

Shipping lines shall hand over to the National Port Authority the foreign currency received in payment for services provided. This currency shall be handed over to the central bank within 48 hours at the exchange rate of 5 gourdes to the dollar. Shipping lines and airlines are obliged to send the BRH weekly copies of the exports they handle. These documents must be provided by the 3d work day of the following week at the latest.

Before exporting anything, exporters must first go to the central bank with their export document and the corresponding sales contract or other appropriate document to obtain the necessary visas. Commercial banks shall refuse to validate attestations of export in the absence of a BRH visa. All exporters, foreign diplomatic representations, nongovernmental development aid organizations, all equivalent organizations, and, more generally, all private economic agents may have, in the name of an individual or a company, one or more accounts payable in foreign currency at any and all banks operating in Haiti. The equivalent, in gourdes, of these deposits—at the exchange rate of 5 gourdes to the dollar—shall be subject to the obligatory legal reserve requirements. Remuneration of loans or deposits in foreign currency shall depend on the agreement reached by the parties concerned.

Commercial banks may buy or sell foreign currency on the free market as long as they respect the directives of the central bank regarding exchange.

Finally, beginning with the issuance of this circular, credit establishments shall take steps to keep their accounting records in gourdes. They are given 6 months in which to conform to this directive.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Caricom Concerned About Haitian Situation

*FL2601232790 Bridgetown CANA in English 2112 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan 26, CANA - Caribbean Community (Caricom) governments on Friday deplored what they said "appeared to be a clear breach" of the Haitian authorities' commitment to "introduce democratic norms". The move came after military leader Prosper Avril declared a 30-day state of siege during which all opposition has been virtually crushed ahead of a general election. Avril on Friday announced plans to rescind the siege, apparently to appease aid donors.

A statement released by Trinidad and Tobago's External Affairs Ministry said:

"The Caribbean Community expresses its deep concern at recent developments in Haiti in which there has been tragic loss of life and a number of political leaders have been detained or exiled without trial and in the process of which acts of brutality have been committed against some of the leaders.

"The community recalls that, in response to a request from the Government of Haiti and to the keen interest of a wide cross-section of social and political groups in that country, it had been engaged in an initiative, endorsed by Caricom heads of government and pursued by Caricom foreign ministers and senior officials, designed to support the process of reform and democratisation in that country.

"Indeed, the news of repressive actions against political and other leaders in Haiti was received just as a small working group of senior [words indistinct]."

France said on Friday it was suspending all aid programmes and bilateral projects with Haiti in protest against human rights abuses on the Caribbean island.

"Given widespread human rights abuses and the denial of public freedom in Haiti, the French Government has decided to suspend all bilateral cooperation programmes and all contributions towards (Haiti's) balance of payments," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

The European Community and other donor countries would meet soon to decide ways of putting pressure on Avril to restore democracy, the statement added.

### Energy Minister To Sign Agreement in Venezuela

*FL2601135590 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] The Trinidadian energy minister, Herbert Atwell, flew to Venezuela yesterday to sign an agreement to increase cooperation between the two nations. Venezuela has proposed shipping 20,000 barrels of oil to Trinidad for refining at its refinery complex. Energy Minister Atwell will remain in Caracas for about 3 days.

## Costa Rica

### Chamorro Requests Arias' Support for Elections

*PA2601234790 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2045 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan opposition presidential candidate Violeta de Chamorro today requested the support of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias so that the elections in Nicaragua are "the most satisfactory possible."

Arias received Chamorro in his office, but she gave no statements to the media when the meeting concluded.

However, Arias said that the candidate, who represents a 14-party coalition that opposes the Sandinists, explained "the main problems" being faced by her group in the electoral campaign.

According to Arias, the presidential candidate explained the "intimidation" being experienced by the electoral representatives of her coalition, the National Opposition Union (UNO), at the hands of the Sandinists.

Likewise, the president stated his willingness to help the Nicaraguans so that the electoral process, which will conclude with the 25 February elections, "is the most satisfactory for them," in reply to a request from Chamorro.

"The electoral processes in Nicaragua have never fulfilled the people's expectations, not during the Somoza regime (a dynasty that ruled the country for several decades) nor with the Sandinists (who have ruled the country since 1979)," Arias said.

The presidential candidate, who moves around in a wheelchair because she is recovering from a facture of her right knee, requested Arias' mediation so that the economic aid sent by the United States would be released by the Central Bank of Nicaragua.

Chamorro warned last night that, if she wins the elections, she would transform the "big and dangerous" Armed Forces in her country and part of its personnel would work in "civic projects."

The widow of the late director of the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, is visiting San Jose to collect funds for her campaign and to meet with important Costa Ricans.

### Predicts Election Victory

*PA2901044390 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2244 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] San Jose, 25 Jan (DPA)—Nicaraguan opposition candidate Violeta de Chamorro noted today that elections will be held in her country 1 month from today and said: "I will win the Presidency."

The candidate began a 24-hour visit of Costa Rica at noon today and attended a meeting with Costa Rican industrial and business representatives who expressed support for her.

When told that poll results released in Managua today give a wide margin to Daniel Ortega, she replied: "Those polls are conducted by the Sandinist leaders themselves, they are prefabricated polls."

She reaffirmed: "One month from today I will win and so will Nicaragua, where we will establish a democracy with social justice and freedom."

Chamorro met with Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto this afternon and will be received by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias at 0900 tomorrow.

Chamorro was planning to meet with the two candidates of the 4 February elections, Carlos Manuel Castillo of the ruling National Liberation Party and Rafael Angel Calderon of the Social Christian Unity Party (opposition) late this afternoon.

### Polish Senators Conclude Visit to Country

*PA2901003890 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0139 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] San Jose, 23 Jan (DPA)—Three Polish senators ended their visit to Costa Rica today and said that they wanted to visit Nicaragua to "have the experience of pre-election activities in Nicaragua."

Senator Zhigniew Romaszewk, who leads the delegation said, "we are quite interested in Central American issues."

His colleagues, Ana Theresa Bogueka and Krsysztoj Kislowski, accompanied him on the visit.

Senator Romaszewk, who is the president of the Senate's Human Rights Committee, said; "The idea is to get an overall picture of what is happening in Central America and report it to my country's parliament."

While in Costa Rica the senators met with President Oscar Arias, leaders of the two majority parties, National Liberation Party (in power) and Social Christian Unity Party (opposition), and with members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE).

They also established many contacts with several Costa Rican organizations linked with the nation's political development.

### Candidate Arrested for Corruption of Minors

*PA2901015990 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2038 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jan (EFE)—Rodrigo Cordero, presidential candidate for Costa Rica's minority Independent Party, was arrested by the police and accused of allegedly corrupting and raping approximately 10 minors, all of them boys.

The politician is being investigated by the Judicial Investigation Agency, which had been following him for 1 month after receiving several reports concerning Cordero's "strange" behavior. A judicial source disclosed that several people had seen him accompanied by boys whose ages ranged between 10 and 14 years.

For his part, Cordero sued the authorities for unlawful entry, rejected the charges against him, and explained that the minors are participating in his campaign.

The arrest warrant was issued by the mayor of Heredia Province, located approximately 15 km north of San Jose.

## El Salvador

### Ortega Reportedly Behind FMLN Strategy

*PA2901004090 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] The 6th Infantry Brigade, stationed in Usulutan, has issued an information bulletin which asserts that the FMLN's [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] deadly plans are to continue the violence against the civilian population and that these plans follow a strategy orchestrated by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. The communique reveals that this information was reported by 6th Infantry Brigade Commander Colonel Ricardo Alfonso Casanova Sandoval who has also said that the FMLN's failed 11 November offensive has frustrated Ortega and Fidel Castro, and that the Armed Forces has reported the FMLN's plans to launch another offensive to the world.

### D'Aubuisson on Jesuits Case, U.S. Aid

*PA2801192590 San Salvador Canal Doce Television 0300 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Report by Mauricio Funes on statements by Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, leader Major Roberto D'Aubuisson on 26 January in San Salvador—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] After nearly a 2-month absence from the national press, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson holds the view that the Armed Forces should not be criticized for the isolated behavior of some of its members. The ARENA leader is of the opinion that the Armed Forces themselves were the ones that exerted pressure so that the Jesuits' murder case could be cleared up.

[D'Aubuisson] "It was not the institution [Armed Forces] that was involved in the problem. Regrettably some of its members did it, and now the entire Armed Forces are under pressure for political reasons. However, we must realize that it is thanks to the Armed Forces that we have this democratic process, with a hope that our country develops and recovers. It is very unfair that some people pass judgment or criticize without really knowing how hard it has been on all the officers, noncommissioned officers, and troops who have had to put up with these attacks in addition to the intense work they have had for the past few months."

D'Aubuisson said that once the murder of the six Jesuits has been cleared up, U.S. authorities have no reason to question the continuation of U.S. economic assistance to the country.

[D'Aubuisson] "The Jesuits' case was a determining factor. But now that the case has been fully solved with the help of the FBI, Scotland Yard, and investigators from other countries, this is no longer a problem, although previously it was serious. I do not believe there can be any doubt now about receiving the aid, especially after the tremendous offensive launched by the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]. For argument's sake, if the situation did arise [whereby aid was suspended], this would only favor the FMLN. I know the FMLN has a whole range of support groups that handle disinformation and make it appear as if things here were disastrous. For example, information abroad is that the Air Force leveled all the neighborhoods. We Salvadorans know that the Air Force was excessively cautious and did an excellent job repelling this attack with a minimum of civilians wounded. For that matter, if we are going to compare things, U.S. military operations in Panama were more clumsy—there they set a whole neighborhood on fire."

The ARENA leader also denied that there were differences between President Cristiani and himself. According to international press agencies, the decision of the Salvadoran president to prosecute the military men involved in the Jesuits' murder caused division within the party. D'Aubuisson denied this was true.

[D'Aubuisson] "Not in the least. There have never been any differences with President Cristiani. On the contrary, we are very close and grateful for the great effort, work, and the magnificent job President Cristiani is doing. This is reason for pride not only among friends of President Cristiani but for the party and friends of the Salvadoran Government."

In commenting on the dialogue with the FMLN, D'Aubuisson supported President Critiani's initiative of engaging the assistance of the UN Secretary General.

[D'Aubuisson] "I do not think he has the time to act as mediator; however, he could act as a guarantor, receiving results of these talks and ensuring compliance with the commitments made."

Maj. Roberto D'Aubuisson, currently an ARENA deputy, said that this year he will dedicate his time to expanding and reorganizing the party to get ready for the 1991 municipal and parliamentary elections. He will most likely not be an ARENA deputy in the next legislative period, because he, along with other former legislators, will concentrate their political activities on the Central American Parliament.

### Rebels Criticize D'Aubuisson Remarks on Jesuits

*PA2801222390 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Roberto D'Aubuisson, lifetime president of ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance], has said that there will be no further arrests or detentions of soldiers in connection with the Jesuit murder case.

The government's strongman has said it is over, period. D'Aubuisson insists that there are no other military men involved in the Jesuit case, according to a headline in today's LA PRENSA GRAFICA, in which it publishes D'Aubuisson's statements.

We do not believe the prosecutor's office will summon D'Aubuisson to present the evidence that has led him to assert categorically that no other senior officers were involved in the assassination of the priests. We do not believe so, because that prosecutor's office has not been established to summon or to inquire, not even to summon the main suspect in the murders, which have been blamed on the death squads. One of them is former president Jose Napoleon Duarte, who accused him of being the mastermind of Msgr. Romero's assassination. Yet, D'Aubuisson continues completely unscathed.

Therefore, Roberto D'Aubuisson today placed a final period on the investigation of Colonel [Guillermo] Benavides. Obviously, Major D'Aubuisson, the ARENA strongman, is placing a final period on the case, and he is telling this directly and publicly to Cristiani, the Yankees, and the rest of La Tandona [reference to the 1966 graduating class of Captain General Gerardo Barrios Military Academy].

It is imperative for ARENA members to tell Cristiani how far to go with the investigation. They never approved of having even the lieutenants of the Atlacatl Battalion investigated. The heated arguments within the ARENA leadership have destabilized the government to such an extent that Merino's sudden fall is but the tip of the iceberg and D'Aubuisson's signal to stop a show of force. D'Aubuisson believes that serving up Benavides' head is more than enough, and this is the frank message that ARENA and the government are sending to the U.S. Congress, precisely at the time the Yankee policy on El Salvador is under serious scrutiny.

The strongman is telling La Tandona: Do not worry any more. We had to give something to the Congress, but Cristiani's moderation will go just so far. D'Aubuisson continues to be the strongman.

## Honduras

### Several Presidents Arrive for Callejas Inaugural

*PA2701031090 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0109 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jan (DPA)—Carlos Andres Perez, Oscar Arias Sanchez, and Alfredo Cristiani, the presidents of Venezuela, Costa Rica, and El Salvador, respectively, arrived in Honduras this afternoon to be present tomorrow at the inauguration of President-elect Rafael Leonardo Callejas.

Outgoing Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo welcomed his counterparts at the Toncontin Airport in Tegucigalpa from where they were taken to a hotel in this capital. Azcona's last activity with the visiting presidents will be a dinner in their honor tonight.

Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo and Belizean Prime Minister George Price had already arrived.

Venezuelan President Perez said that he came to Honduras to attend the inauguration of the Honduran president-elect. When asked if he will give him advice on the foreign debt problem, Perez said that although some steps have been taken, more efforts are necessary to solve this acute problem that affects Latin America's economy.

Meanwhile, Costa Rican President Arias said that the greatest obstacle for Central America's pacification is the lack of willingness on the part of the parties involved in the Salvadoran conflict to participate in a dialogue. However, in general terms, he expressed satisfaction over the progress made in the peace process.

Arias Sanchez said that the problem in Central America is that rifles are still being fired. Concerning Nicaragua, he said that opposition candidate Violeta Chamorro [words indistinct] there are obstacles for her poltical group.

Salvadoran President Cristiani said that next week he will try to resume the dialogue with the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. He will travel to the United Nations where he will meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in an attempt to find formulas for a possible political solution to his country's internal conflict.

U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, who will represent the U.S. Government at the transfer of power, is expected to arrive tomorrow. During his visit he is expected to meet with several Central American presidents, as well as with delegates from other countries attending the event.

## President Callejas Gives Inaugural Address

*PA2801013590 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1657 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Speech by President Rafael Leonardo Callejas on the occasion of his presidential inauguration at the National Stadium in Tegucigalpa—live]

[Text] Mr. President of the Honduran National Congress, Mr. President of the Supreme Court of Justice, distinguished heads of state and heads of government, distinguished vice presidents, former Honduran presidents, distinguished and honorable members of the special delegations, Honduran presidential designates, deputies, magistrates, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, members of the Armed Forces Higher Council, Cabinet members, distinguished and most reverend bishops, honorable special guests, dear Honduran people: [applause]

We have come to this historic appointment with the homeland's institutional and democratic life at a time when the peoples of the world feel the urgent need to unhesitantly transform social structures. Those transformations are necessary to open the door to progress, effective peace, prosperity, and true freedom, which have been denied to many in so many places of the world throughout history.

The enormous dimension of the drama humanity is experiencing can be seen in the way wars are waged and in the way peace is achieved. It can also be seen in the way men strive for dignity and progress and in the way men promote violence and destruction against peoples and cities.

Men and women of all nations and races dream of and work toward the beautiful goal of building a better society for all human beings to create a world free of war and injustice.

The sunset of the 20th century places our still convoluted world at the dawn of a new day. The last decade of this century, which just began, has made us vividly aware of the firm steps we are making to end world wars and regional conflicts that have unnecessarily taken the lives of millions of people and that have caused the loss of large fortunes and very valuable technological resources.

We have witnessed significant changes in European and Asian countries. Those countries have been historic settings of violent armed struggles that rushed humanity into dark and regressive tunnels. We have learned lessons from those countries. They are examples of significant struggles for the liberation of men and the definitive recovery of their reason to exist.

We have seen rigid economic and social structures crumble, giving way to free and systematic human struggles that allow the possibility of a decent and free existence.

Never before have conditions been better for world disarmament. We know that things are not easy. The armies and groups that devise war strategies realize that no victory, whether it leads to increased strength or possessions, can be won without danger or reprisals.

Wars are a true threat to the entire world. Thus, it is only fair and necessary that we all contribute to strengthening the atmosphere for the disarmament of the world powers and the mature use of diplomatic and political negotiations.

Hunger, the deterioration of our atmosphere, the disappearance of rivers, the damage inflicted upon the wealth of our oceans, erosion, and our peoples' poverty are problems whose solutions have been put off at the expense of the stability of humanity and the development and propagation of the species. [applause]

The international community must seriously consider the enormous gap between rich and poor countries and between well-educated, well-fed, well-protected nations and those filled with the bitter wounds of feudalism and dragging the rusty chains of the exploiter, the caudillo, the powerful oligarchic sector, the looters of the public treasury, and the submissive allies of ambitious men. Each of these sinister people built our past with the spontaneous cooperation of interests foreign to our sovereign nations.

Confronted with these terrible realities, it is imperative that Latin American nations have an idealist vision of a great fatherland, such as was dreamt of by the learned Honduran Jose Cecilio del Valle. Merely being able to contribute to the unity of all the states and nations of Latin America makes the spirit of Latin American citizens soars. We, Latin Americans, must be aware that our dividing individualism is to blame for the failure of our past attempts to attain continental unification. Our forefathers' great battles to further this cause have only left us with the clear words of their revolutionary proclamations and the example of their great courage and vision as they demanded a destiny for our geographical position, due to our physical richness and the dignity of our nations.

From the heart of the continent, and inspired by the peaceful force of our people and their genuine sentiments of solidarity with their Latin American brothers, I call for the unity of our nations. Unity to battle strongly for the dignity and progress of our republics so that no one will be tempted to forget their responsibilities to us and our political and legal institutions; and so that no one will feel free to choose the roads we must travel in our attempt to gain more democracy, freedom, progress, and victories in the fields of dignity and honor. [applause]

The fatherland must be firmly united. We must select methods that ensure the validity of our sovereign mandate and self-determination so that no one, with impunity, can proclaim himself the nation's savior by taking away our liberties and reducing us to a position of watching, as disciplined observers, our own destiny. We

continue to agree with our learned countryman Valle that the most dignified study for a [Latin] American is [Latin] America. [applause]

Hondurans, dear Hondurans: Reflecting the wishes of my party and fellow countrymen, I take this occasion to give full and total recognition to the efforts made to attain permanent peace in Central American. These efforts have been made by our honorable Central American presidents.... [applause interrupts] and through former President Jose Azcona Hoyo, I want to warmly and fraternally express our recognition of the debt we have with the four presidents of the Central American region.

[Announcer interrupts: "Central American listeners, recognition by President-elect Rafael Leonardo Callejas of former President Jose Simon Azcona Hoyo for the efforts made in attaining peace in Central America. This is just, because Jose Azcona is the author of the Costa del Sol Central American peace plan."]

Before the people gathered here I want to publicly convey my respect for Jose Simon Azcona, because thanks to his work, for the first time in the history of Honduran democracy, since 1932, a president from one party is handing over power to a president of an opposition party. [applause] Thank you, Mr. President.

Messrs. heads of state and missions: The peace efforts by the Central American presidents are yielding fruit. An electoral process is under way in the brother nation of Nicaragua. The political and negotiated solution triumphed over the language of death of rifles and warmongering propagada. A flame of trust and hope burns in the hearts of the Central American people that the Nicaraguan process will continue and culminate in a democratic course, and that a national government, truly democratic and pluralist, will emerge from the ballot boxes so that it can join the 21st century, strong and a cohesive way, washing away confrontation and ushering in an era of full cooperation for the benefit of all the people, citizens, men, young people, and children of Central America.

Other brother nations in our tormented Central America still live in the midst of machine-gun fire and terror. I hope that the leaders of those nations can share in the climate of peace and democracy that Hondurans are experiencing, so that we all can continue our struggle in overcoming the causes of unhappiness and poverty, which ultimately constitute our common enemies. We think that the struggle for peace and democracy is the best way to contribute to the lofty goals of progress and liberty for our people. That and no other is the objective we have set for ourselves in this government for the sake of Central America and its future.

A good starting point is the democratic process we have choosen with full harmony, cooperation, and independence. We must devote ourselves to the methodical and systematic study of democracy, so that no one in the region will feel threatened by tanks and soldiers or will believe that opportunities for a person's overall development are available just for a few. [applause]

A lasting peace for Central America must be based on the reduction of armies and the elimination of weapons. The Central American man must rid himself of the straight jackets and sacrifices misguidedly imposed on him by offering war as a solution or by a dogmatism that views man as a machine for producing goods an services.

It can be said that our reality forces us to ask for international aid, which has been offered to the region at different forums to accelerate economic growth. Our demographic growth is one of the highest in Latin America. However, that should not worry us in human, religious, or social terms, because this is a cultural trait and a decision made by the family that we must respect, based on the principle of man's individual freedom. On the contrary, this situation should motivate us to make a commitment that will enable us to use all of the land's resources efficiently and be self-sufficient in feeding our people.

Food for our people is a priority in the government programs because our soil can produce. Therefore, let us make this land of the Mayas, which gave rise to the civilization we admire, become a source of pride to Hondurans so that we will never have to import basic staple products to feed our people. [applause] We know that providing food is not an easy task. That is why land reform must be viewed as a means for allowing those who own land to produce in such a way that true benefits are yielded for producers, whether they are agricultural businessmen or peasants who have received their land under agrarian reform or who are independent.

Securing the productivity of the agricultural sector must be respected by all because the food problem is a major one in Honduras, and those who own land cannot commit a crime by not producing on it. [applause] All of the above is part of the very serious economic problems countries like Honduras are facing. This happens because the domestic as well as international policies we are subject to are variables of such unpredictable consequences that cause such repercussions in the lives of our people that they sometimes seem insurmountable.

Our government has to face the biggest economic problem Honduras has had to face in its history as a Republic. However, this will not discourage us because we firmly believe that by taking the appropriate and timely measures, and by uniting efforts for the benefit of all, we will overcome our problems and recover our capability to grow. [applause]

Therefore, we must have a growing, stable, and strong economy that can become the foundation in attaining national development. We must have an economy that helps create jobs, which will allow us to offer job opportunities to over 1 million unemployed Hondurans. Honduras will only be able to have a better future if we are able have a stable and sound economy, if we expand the availability of capital resources, which will permit public

and private investments, this will truly help create wealth and well-being for Hondurans, and especially if we can, as we will do, make Hondurans change their attitude, by making them enemies of economic stagnation.

The first step should be the joint efforts by the public and private sectors. We must not think that this will happen spontaneously. Second, we must help recover confidence in financial institutions so that we can obtain the funds we need for our development. The final consideration implies a change in the attitude of Hondurans in breaking with current structures and ideas in order to adapt to changes in the world's economy. This change in attitude is urgent and cannot be delayed, especially in the agroforestry sector if rural workers and investors in the agricultural sector want to be certain that their rural surroundings are most worthy of a Honduran and that their happy home is the answer to the relationship between man and nature. This implies greater efficiency from the peasants, farmers, and stockbreeding organizations. It also implies the assurance of an absolute and juridical respect of their property and above all, having the most rational and economic concept regarding land exploitation and other resources inherent to this activity. Therefore, Hondurans, we advocate having a truly healthy and clear-cut economy based on clear concepts and implemented with honesty.

Therefore, we have no doubt that in our national endeavor we will embrace the loftiest values of our society and fatherland, leaving behind the interests of privileged groups, of dispossessed groups, of formal and informal class organizations, solely considering the common interests of all Hondurans. [applause]

We must realize that the welfare of a few is contrary to social justice and that group welfare is the satisfaction of the entire nation because authentic Honduras is for the whole and not for a few.

Ecology, education, health, housing, electricity, potable water, and rational use of the land are priorities of the national government as of 27 January 1990. [applause] The new men who will lead the government and all those who supported this transformation of the country will be tasked with carrying out all policies linked to those priorities. [applause]

This is the profile of a new national leadership, which implies the total negation of the improvised men of the public and private sector. The man who is the product of change will be the one who will have a day off to make changes in Honduras. We will never again witness in our fatherland weak, intervened upon, or subjected organizations. On the contrary, the change signifies strong labor organizations, be they peasant or industrial, and the financing of economic creativity, of social action, and above all, guaranteeing the new organizational challenge of the state and its institutions. In Honduras we must all commit ourselves to establishing the bases so that there will never be a single new year without economic growth. All the work potential must be integrated into the productive labor force so that our fatherland will again have sustained rates of economic progress. This implies, I reiterate, a change of attitude on the part of the Hondurans, to make us enemies of the status quo, to break with the bonds that hold back our poor economy, to achieve economic recovery, and to grow in the expressed terms. This concept requires the total participation of all the sectors involved in economic production. One of my government's commitments will be to conduct the most austere policy regarding public expenditures to contribute to price stability, the elimination of inflation, and gradual economic recovery. I will order my government team to adhere strictly to the state budget with the most honest financial criteria. [applause] No public institution, whether centralized or not, will spend one single cent more without achieving the goals for which the state resources have been allocated. If actions agianst that policy and morality are carried out, Hondurans already know where the agents of corruption pay for their sins. [applause]

Our government has an enormous commitment to Honduran youths who accompanied us in our political struggle. Therefore, the state education model will undergo a profound revision, so that everyone will have access to a real education and not merely instruction. We must envisage the education of the future as a scheme that will reassert national values and place Hondurans at a level which will permit them to participate with all types of citizens.

What I have just said may seem like an ideal dream. Honduras, however, has already lived a historical educational experience that allowed various Hondurans to become prominent scientists and intellectuals. Their names are known all over Central America. Their names were heard beyond our borders so that they would shine all over our continent.

Just hearing the names such of Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, Froilan Turpios, Jose Antonio Dominguez, Francisco Calig, Talasiel Rosales, Luis Landa, Rafael Eliodoro Valle, and many others makes the very fibers of our beings shake. Hearing those names makes all Hondurans feel very proud of their heritage.

Our educational program will be geared toward our youth so that our nationality will be a permanent reason for pride. Our educational program will emphasize spiritual values and will prove the efficiency of Honduran education.

Our government will make health, which is understood as Hondurans' biological and social well-being, the priority it deserves to be. We must organize a national health system guaranteeing equal, efficient, and social local services. Our health program will offer special privileges to underpriviledged groups and especially to mothers and children.

Hondurans' well-being will be the center around which health, education, resources, justice, political, municipal, and community development will turn. In that way, we will consolidate our efforts in attaining our goals regarding the health sector.

We must note international cooperation in those fields because several friendly governments and institutions represented here have offered us their support. They all know that we will not attain our goals without improving Honduran education and health. Throughout our political campaign we committed ourselves to transforming Honduras. Thus, it is our responsibility now to fulfill our promises without hesitation. The changes we will make will be the basis for the new Honduras. Our changes will improve our standard of living. Our changes will lift Hondurans to the place they should occupy simply because they are part of God's creation. We will introduce a permanent change in people's attitude to help us all tolerate differences. We will introduce changes so that we all learn to respect everybody else's ideas. That change will prevent Hondurans from being persecuted by the state because of their ideology. This change will prove that Hondurans are no longer subjected to manipulation and that we have acquired our own political awareness resulting from Honduran political experiences and from political experiences in other Central American countries.

Hondurans, to do this, we are calling for a national concerted effort and for the most noble feelings from all our compatriots, without being influenced by temporary successes and political preferences. Honduras is living in crucial times. This is the time to clearly and vigorously face immediate challenges.

We will call on all of the nation's representative groups to make a national concerted effort. We will call on all those who really believe in that effort and even on those who oppose it. We will knock on the doors of all those who from the very beginning have refused to commit themselves because they preferred to solve their immediate and personal concerns by firmly opposing or deceiving others.

We will act strongly toward those who only see the government as a way of satisfying their personal ambitions, thus ignoring historical examples and refusing to perform the important duties of their jobs.

No one in this country can consciously close his heart to the nation's call to work. Especially when the country is engaged in confronting the serious foreign debt problem and the poverty and destitution threatens all of us. The offer of national consensus is based on the need for common objectives and the need to expand Hondurans' democratic achievements, further the guarantees of mass participation in the national decisionmaking process, organize the political participation of all citizens and the incorporation of important groups of citizens in a process from which they are now estranged for different reasons.

National consensus is inspired by the need to design and implement a broad development plan for people, strengthening their rights, guarantees, and duties in the field of human rights. National consensus entails building and implementing a national emergency plan to reactivate the economy, increasing job opportunities and eliminating, in a forceful and disciplined manner, the major obstacles standing in the way of progress, through production and productivity. National consensus entails respecting the country's laws, the willingness on the part of all citizens, companies, organizations, and workers to respect the principle of the rule of law and accept its jurisdiction in a disciplined manner. National consensus calls on us to regard the government structures as an instrument for advancement and progress not the means for illicit enrichment.

Ethics must determine all state acts. State workers must be disciplined, diligent, and responsible. All of us want a change. We want a national stand shared by the majority of Hondurans. We are eager to outline great national and sectorial objectives. To meet these challenges and needs, we urgently need to reach a national consensus where we can discuss the problem of Honduras with patriotism and without individual or partisan interests. Today our government has started to work to find a convergent route for all of the sectors in our society. Tomorrow we want to tell the Honduran people that we have reached an understanding regarding the basic issues and that these will be the basis of the new society that we advocate.

It is true this is a difficult task, but if we plead God's favor with humility and lay the groundwork for social harmony with loyalty to our homeland, it will discern a new horizon of peace and liberty. While respect for law should be the framework for our actions, respect for our social obligations should be the new moral standard of the Honduran people. [applause] Honduras lies above every other value that inspires our lives. For this reason, and on behalf of the new government, may I solemnly bow down before the sacred altar of the homeland and solemnly promise I will devote all of my strength to serving the people every second of my term. [applause]

Hondurans: May I urge all of my fellow countrymen so that together we can break the grip of poverty, lack of productivity, and the overwhelming weight of Honduras' debt. I am demanding the cooperation of all Hondurans so that we can finish the period of unfulfilled promises. We must prevent inflation and the squandering of natural resources.

It is absolutely necessary to lay the foundations for a healthy and promising economy. I am committed to paying attention to the people's opinions, feeling their ideals, and hearing their complaints and demands with respect and understanding.

I carry in my heart as a patriot the hardships of difficult and severe times that have brought undesirable consequences for which millions of Hondurans must bear the burden. I cannot feel at ease when I know, as very few of

my compatriots do, of the reality of those who have not had a chance to enjoy life, production, education, science, technology, and work.

With the intensity of which I will dedicate myself to these tasks, I demand to be heard. I will speak with absolute frankness, bearing in mind that our Honduras cannot remain shrouded in mistrust, suppositions, and aimlessness. Honduras cannot go on walking along a path marked by destruction and division. The fact that I belong to a political party, to the National Party of Honduras, does not mean that Liberals, PINU [Social Democratic Innovation Party] members, and Christian Democrats should see me as an enemy. As president, my heart does not make distinctions among political colors. All Hondurans are my brothers, and we should treat ourselves as such. [applause].

The greatest happiness I can experience is seeing my fatherland, my dear fatherland, the fatherland of those I love most, my wife and children, free from suffering, rich in dignity and honor. My highest hope is seeing my compatriots grow in recognizing the merits of other compatriots, finding in the specific knowledge of our national reality, the proud heritage we received from our grandparents, sculptured in the Maya civilization, in the unwithering grandeur of their portentous contributions to the development of exact sciences, in the conceptual capacity of that civilization for the laws of the universe and the impressive harvesting methods they used to obtain their food from this sacred land.

It is really a matter of joy and national pride, to be part of people who have inherited invaluable monuments to mankind's development such as the most sensible expressions of scientific knowledge and the most impressive objective achievements that resulted in gigantic steps in the world's civilized life. Those, Hondurans, are the basis of our nation. The inspiration we have from the conduct of our forefathers should be the permanent guide of that legacy of patriotism we must uphold as a sacred banner to inspire the actions of the new Honduras, so that we can all feel the greatest emotion a human being can feel when we pronounce our nationality, Hondurans, as synonym of the most absolute respect for the memory of our fathers and the legacy we are leaving behind for our children, a new fatherland.

As Jose Cecilio del Valle, may I say: Oh, my dear fatherland, where those whom I love most were born: Your rights are mine, and those of my friends and compatriots. I swear to uphold them as long as I live! I swear to say on the day of my death: Children, defend America! Receive this oath, my dear homeland. I have made this oath in a land that was uncultivated under despotism, which will flourish with liberty! We were born in this land;: this is our fatherland! Is patriotism a crime?

Let us all work for Honduras. No one should stay behind in the building of our nation. Long live Honduras! Long live Honduras! Long live Honduras! [applause]

## Cerezo, Cristiani Comment on Quayle Meeting

*PA2701233190 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2248 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE)—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle met today with Presidents Rafael Leonardo Callejas (Honduras), Vinicio Cerezo (Guatemala), Alfredo Cristiani (El Salvador), and Oscar Arias (Costa Rica), with whom he talked about the political situation in Central America.

Vinicio Cerezo told the media that "we did not discuss specific issues during the meeting, but we reviewed things in general, like the price of coffee, the advisability of a more permanent economic assistance, and some problems concerning peace" in the region.

He added that there were no offers or pledges from Quayle during the meeting, "only an exchange of views on issues that will be followed up later."

The situation in Panama was discussed "indirectly," the Guatemalan president said.

In addition, the Salvadoran president said that it was "a very cordial meeting." He said the presidents told Quayle that the United States and Brazil should try to do everything within their means to overcome the impasse over the international coffee price agreement, which has caused lower prices.

He added that his government will continue striving so that the democratic process "lasts forever" in El Salvador, and he hopes that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) will decide to renew the dialogue to end the war in his country.

Cerezo and Cristiani will be the only presidents who will return to their countries tomorrow having attended the new Honduran president's inauguration.

## Arias Asks Quayle for Prompt Panama Withdrawal

*PA2701234690 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Jan (AFP)—Costa Rican President Oscar Arias reported today that six Latin American heads of state today asked U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle to make arrangements so the U.S. troops occupying Panama can leave Panama "as soon as is practical."

The request was presented during a brief joint meeting between Quayle and Presidents Arias, Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala, Alfredo Cristiani of El Salvador, Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, Rafael Callejas of Honduras, and Belizean Prime Minister George Price.

Quayle told the reporters briefly that the decision to invade Panama, ordered by President George Bush on 20 December, was right and that he, Quayle, does not think it will harm U.S.-Latin American relations.

Quayle added that this was demonstrated by the applause with which the Honduran people greeted him when he arrived at the National Stadium for the ianuguration of President Callejas this morning.

### Further on Meeting

*PA2801013090 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0013 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE)—Costa Rican President Oscar Arias said in Tegucigalpa today that the need for U.S. troops "to depart Panama as soon as it is practical" was discussed at a meeting that four Central American presidents held with U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle.

Arias added that the U.S. invasion of Panama was not touched upon directly, but that what little was discussed included the need for the other Latin American presidents to "lend a hand to President Guillermo Endara."

Arias also said: "The discussion focused on the future of the peace plan in Central America and the possibility of helping Panama out with the assistance of the majority of the countries of the continent."

Arias also said Panama requires Latin America's assistance "to undertake the difficult task ahead of restoring its economy after the looting" that occurred after the U.S. invasion in which 27,000 U.S. soldiers participated in overthrowing General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The president also said that Quayle was briefed regarding the problems the coffee price drop had on Central American countries and the necessary U.S. aid "to reactivate the coffee agreement."

Arias referred to the coming 25 February elections in Nicaragua and added that the entire world will be waiting for the results of these elections.

"We wish the democratic process to be as pure as possible, so no one can say that there was fraud after the results are announced," he said.

Regarding the domestic situation in El Salvador, Arias said he expects Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani to reach an agreement with the guerrillas to resume the dialogue to end the war that began 10 years ago and that has resulted in more than 70,000 deaths.

### Perez Rejects 'Confrontation' on Panama

*PA2801004890 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Jan (AFP)—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today said he "does not intend to have a confrontation" with the United States over the invasion of Panama. He requested, however, "U.S. consideration and sincere friendship."

Perez said that during his conversation with U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle this afternoon, he did not make any demands regarding the invasion of Panama on 20 December.

Referring to the invasion, Perez said: "There is no doubt that we in Latin America are very much concerned about what happened." Perez noted that his government's condemnation of the U.S. invasion at the United Nations "constitutes an indication of our deep concern." He added: "We are not in the least interested in a confrontation with the United States. We are requesting, however, the U.S.' consideration and sincere friendship."

### Nicaragua's Borge Holds News Conference

*PA2601221290 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1745 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[News conference by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge with local and foreign reporters in the Press Room of the Honduras Maya Hotel in Tegucigalpa—live]

[Text] [Reporter] I would like to hear your views on the transfer of power [words indistinct].

[Borge] Can you hear me? In the wake of the triumph of the Cuban revolution, various armed revolutionary movements emerged in Latin America. Those movements tried to copy in a mechanical way the experience of Sierra Maestra based on the guerrilla concept of French intellectual Regis Debray.

The effects were different following the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution. It is not by chance that in almost all of Latin America—and today we could say all of Latin America—there have occurred democratic changes, as a result of which different governments, and in some cases different parties, have taken power.

I believe that the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution and its unique style, its democratic profile, has been a factor that has contributed to these democratic changes.

An example of this will be the ceremony to take place tomorrow, during which President-elect Callejas will replace outgoing President Azcona. I believe that this is a good sign of new times for Latin America, linking us with the events that have taken place throughout the world over the past few months that have resulted in a quality step in the nature of human relations.

Hence, I believe that these transformations are positive and that in the long run they can have a qualitative effect and will give mankind a real chance to find the path toward harmony and concord among all human beings. I believe that in the days to come, perhaps by the year 2000, men everywhere will be governed not by the law of the jungle, but by new laws that reflect superior ethical, moral, and democratic values. We will enjoy freedom, but not freedom in formal terms, real freedom—freedom

to create and make it possible for men to finally comply with the old Christian maxim that we should love each other.

[Reporter] Honduran President-elect Rafael Leonardo Callejas is seen as a conservative leader. Do you think that this could harden the position that Honduras has maintained with Nicaragua over the past 10 years?

[Borge] Presently, in some cases a party's line has nothing to do with the president's attitude. In some Latin American countries—I will not mention any particular country, as after all we must follow rules of discretion—we have had better relations with conservative parties than with parties that claim to have progressive ideas. We have had that experience. Therefore, the fact that the Honduran president-elect is a conservative only means that he might be given a political label, but perhaps because of his personal qualities, characteristics, personality, and clear thinking, he could act from a standpoint in harmony with Central American requirements, which are basically the search for peace, stability and democracy in the area.

I believe that there is a real possibility, a great historical opportunity, that irrespective of his political line, President Callejas could have the historical potential—as I said in an interview I had with a journalist in Managua—of playing one of the most important roles, perhaps the most important role, in this new period about to begin in Central America.

[Villanueva] I am Armando Villanueva of EL HERALDO newspaper. [Announcer's comments render question indistinct]

[Borge] You asked two questions and I will reply to the last one first, which is somewhat connected to the question asked by the previous journalist. I am confident and hope that President Callejas will measure up to the times and demonstrate his proven mental clarity. We are very hopeful that President Callejas can play the role I mentioned before. On the other hand, I want to point out that relations between Cuba and Nicaragua have suffered no change; it is not true that Cuban President Fidel Castro has made the statements certain media claim. In fact, he sent a message reiterating his friendship with Nicaragua and the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution. He sent this message to President Daniel Ortega. Of course, like many other things, we do not take seriously news items by certain media. Cuba has been generous, has been in solidarity with us—in the past, present, and I have no doubt in the future, as well. Not only have they been generous and in solidarity with us, but they have been deeply respectful of our decisions. Sometimes we might disagree on certain things, but never with antagonism. Cuba and Nicaragua are two mutually friendly countries. How we would like Niacaragua and other countries to enjoy the respect and friendship that exist between Nicaragua and Cuba!

[Arguello] I am Salvador Arguello of Teleprensa, El Salvador. Commander Borge, how do you evaluate the recent Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] offensive in El Salvador, and do you believe conditions at this moment are right for dialogue between the government and the guerrillas?

[Borge] Everyone knows the extent of the FMLN's guerrilla offensive in El Salvador. I believe that this offensive has demonstrated that there is a need in that country for serious, responsible, and real political negotiations. Despite the formidable force shown by the FMLN, it did not manage to really weaken the Salvadoran Government; neither did the Salvadoran Government defeat the FMLN forces. As we all want, initiatives must be taken that will lead to true negotiations to strengthen or seek ways to truly strengthen democracy and respect for human rights in that sister country.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct].

[Borge] It is very difficult to predict whether or not optimum conditions for dialogue exist; basically it depends on the Salvadoran Government. I believe that recently there have been some FMLN initiatives, but they will have to get together to agree. It is very difficult to express an opinion, predict, or be a prophet, but if conditions do not exist, they should be created.

[Mateo] Commander, I am Milton Mateo of HRN [Voz de Honduras Network], and I would like to ask a question in that same connection.

[Borge] Out of courtesy, let the lady ask first.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct].

[Borge] This is the epoch of peace in the world. Despite some recent cases of disrespect to the world's trend toward negotiation, understanding, and detente, I believe the will for understanding prevails. Here we have the counterrevolution as an undeniable fact, but we also have the agreements of the Central American presidents. I believe that in the immediate future we must make every effort to ensure that these agreements are complied with. This is the solution, the reply, which is not going to be found on a Peruvian witch's playing card; instead, it is contained in the documents signed by the Central American presidents, which no doubt the government of President Callejas will make every effort to comply with as soon as possible. It is time for the people of Central America, who have common ties; it is time for this country, which not only has a geographic border very near us, but also has our hearts joined by a common history, to find the path of true understanding. This will favor us in all fields—no just in the political aspect, but also from the economic point of view. We have joint historical and economic interests and common hearts and borders.

[Mateo] Milton Mateo of HRN, Commander Borge. In response to a question from my colleague from El Salvador, you said that you hoped for an agreement between the Salvadoran rebels and the Salvadoran Army and Government. You, like all Central Americans, want

peace, but do you think that this runs contrary to the fact that the Salvadoran Government has presented reliable proof of military aid [from Nicaragua] to the leftist Salvadoran guerrillas, and recently, an Armed Forces public relations officer said that Nicaragua is a sanctuary for a subversive group known as the Cinchoneros of Honduras?

[Borge] As for the statement that Nicaragua is a sanctuary for a Honduran guerrilla group, I wish to say that the statement is not only false, but a serious charge. I invite anyone who wants to come to Nicaragua, including the Honduran authorities, to do so. We will give them absolute freedom to show where the Cinchoneros camps are located, where their headquarters are located or their activities are being carried out. If this exists, it cannot be hidden. It is very difficult to hide a military training camp. I assure the Honduran Government and people very seriously and with a high sense of responsibility, that Nicaragua will not provide any opportunity for guerrilla groups from other countries to establish camps in Nicaragua, especially when it concerns Honduras.

[Reporter] What about the Salvadoran guerrillas?

[Borge] Many things have been said about El Salvador. It is said that we supply weapons to the Salvadoran revolutionaries. This charge has been made for many years. I could say that the airplane that we downed in Nicaragua, flown by the famous Hasenfus, came from El Salvador, but why bring that up? The fact is that there exists in the world a powerful intelligence agency, known as the CIA, which has enormous technical and human resources that can enable it to accurately determine what is happening anywhere, and yet it has never been able to demonstrate that Nicaragua is providing weapons to any armed movement anywhere. Therefore, let us put that into the same context as the statement that our relations with Cuba are cooling. We could also point out other lies told about us. We have been accused of all kinds of things. We have been called drug traffickers. We are accused of burning down a Jewish synagogue in Nicaragua. Incidentally, let me tell you that there has never been a Jewish synagogue in Nicaragua, yet this was said by no less than U.S. President Reagan.

Thus, they tell all those lies about Nicaragua, and that is one of the things that they say, just as they say that we are the enemies of human rights, that we persecute clergymen. Note that in Nicaragua no priest has ever been imprisoned, murdered, or exiled, except on one occasion because of very special circumstances. In Nicaragua, we have made conscientious efforts to respect human rights, but the main accusation leveled against our country is failure to respect human rights.

We are accused of planning electoral fraud. There was a poll done by a U.S. firm that gives the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]... [changes thought] I wish to point out that it is not a Sandinist company; it might have very little sympathy for Sandinism, but it is apparently a reliable company. It gives the FSLN a majority of 51 percent, and the National Opposition Union [UNO]—one of the political forces participating in the electoral contest—24 percent.

Other polls that have been taken have given the FSLN close to 69 percent, as opposed to UNO, to which they attributed 27 percent. Yet, what is being said? That there will be electoral fraud. Therefore, that charge and others that have been made, like this one that greatly bothers me, to the effect that we are harboring subversive groups for them to come to Honduras... [changes thought] I can guarantee to the Honduran Armed Forces and to the new Honduran Government that in Nicaragua we will not take a single step in that direction.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct].

[Borge] On Panama, I do not need to say anything. The facts speak for themselves. Panama is a Latin American country, and it was invaded by foreign troops. The problem is no longer the nationality of those troops. The problem is that no country has the right to invade another country. No country has the right to sacrifice thousands of human beings under the pretext of arresting one single man. The argument that the invasion was conducted to protect the lives of the U.S. citizens in Panama is equally invalid, because more U.S. citizens died during the invasion than when the lives of the U.S. citizens living in Panama were supposedly endangered.

Our relations with Panama will depend on various factors. We have not withdrawn our embassy from Panama. As well as other Latin American countries, Nicaragua is waiting for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Panama and for the establishment of a government that can at least be legally recognized by all Latin American countries.

[Reporter] Is the Sandinist regime ready to hand over power if it is defeated by UNO in the 25 February elections?

[Borge] If the Sandinist regime is defeated by UNO? That is what you said, correct?

[Reporter] Yes, sir.

[Borge] Why would we hold elections if, when the opposition forces win the elections, we would not hand over the government, or power as you called it, to the election winners? It would be senseless to hold elections. If we knew that UNO would defeat us, we would have two alternatives: Either hold elections knowing beforehand that we would lose and that therefore we would have to hand over the government, or not hold elections. We would not hold elections if we had a totalitarian or an antidemocratic system as some have stated.

You should have no doubts about two things. One is that the Sandinist Front will win the elections. No one should have the least doubt about that victory. The other is that if man could land on Saturn right now and travel around that planet's rings, which is a complete fantasy, the

chances of the Nicaraguan opposition, which includes UNO, winning the elections are also a fantasy. In any case, if the Nicaraguan opposition should win the elections, if the antimiracle of UNO winning the Nicaraguan elections should occur, and if the laws of history went backward instead of forward, you should not have the least doubt that we would honor the commitments we have made.

[Reporter] My name is [words indistinct] the peace agreements signed by the area presidents. If the demobilization of the Central American armed groups fails, what would you suggest as the best way to solve that problem? Would you recommend the use of coercion?

[Borge] What newspaper did you say you represent?

[Reporter] I represent the newspaper LA PRENSA.

[Borge] The Honduran newspaper LA PRENSA?

[Reporter] [Words indistinct].

[Borge] No, there would not be any problem if it were the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA. Is there any Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA representative here? We invited them to come. Is there anyone from the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA here?

[Unidentified speaker] They refused to come.

[Borge] They refused to come? They said no? Well, I regret that your newspaper is called LA PRENSA. Perhaps, yours is a good newspaper here in Honduras. The fact that a newspaper is named LA PRENSA is no stigma.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct].

[Borge] What did you say?

[Reporter] That you should not regret that this newspaper is named LA PRENSA.

[Borge] What did he say?

[Reporter] Then you should not say that you regret it.

[Borge] Then I take my words back, because I am humble enough to take my words back. I do not regret it then.

You asked me what would happen if the contras could not be demobilized, right, my child?

At that time, we will study what measures to take. As you know, each time we must do what the specific circumstances surrounding a fact dictate. This is not something we are studying in our discussions now. We act on the premise that the counterrevolution will be demobilized, and on that we are basing our foreign policy in Central America.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] on the equality of conditions in Nicaraguan territory.

[Borge] What? Only Honduras and where else? Mr. Quayle will visit only just in Honduras, Panama, and Jamaica. I suppose this is an attempt to try to explain what cannot be explained. Anyway, Mr. Quayle is to be listened to with respect everywhere, despite the unexplainable explanations he may give. Now, as far as what guarantees there are, Venezuelan friend, [referring to the reporter] we have discussed the matter with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. I visited that country recently, and I talked to him. We talked about those guarantees. I ask all of you, not just you, Venezuelan reporter: What country in the world has had so many observers, as Nicaragua will have and already has, in the electoral process? Thousands and thousands of observers will arrive in Nicaragua. A very large delegation from the United Nations and the OAS, just to mention the two most important missions, will arrive. The well-known group of presidents headed by Mr. Carter will arrive. Representatives from the European Parliament will arrive. Representatives from different governments and countries from all over the world will arrive. The history of mankind has never seen an election subjected to so much scrutiny as the Nicaraguan elections. The scrutiny will not take place on election day, 25 February, because the scrutiny is going on right now. Delegations from all the organizations I mentioned are already there.

I do not know how it was in Honduras or in Venezuela. I do not know how many observers arrived in Venezuela. Thousands of observers will arrive and have arrived in Nicaragua. True, we did not let the Bush commission come, because we do have our dignity. The U.S. President adopted a hostile stance against Nicaragua. He ordered an invasion against a Central American country. Rejecting the arrival of that delegation constitutes an act of elementary political decency and national dignity. However, we have authorized the OAS to have U.S. congressmen and senators join its delegation as guests.

The more observers there are, the better for us, because that way there will not be the pretext that we perpetrated electoral fraud. The whole world will attest to the honest and clean nature of our elections. Was that your question?

[Reporter] Yes, sir.

[Reporter] How do you view the role of an OAS observer mission in the Nicaraguan elections? Also, how do you account for the OAS absence in the other electoral processes that take place in Central America?

[Borge] That is related to the comment of a Voz de Honduras representative. We view the OAS presence as a guarantee of the fairness and honesty of our elections. Indeed, in no other country.... [changes thought] I talked to the president of a large Latin American country with a great history. He told me it seemed unbelievable we were so broad-minded and flexible. Someone could think the presence of so many people to be somewhat disrespectful of our country's sovereignty. However, the president of that country said the Sandinist government

adopted an intelligent and wise measure. So, we appreciate it because we trust the OAS delegates will be objective on what they see in Nicaragua. We are equally confident in Carter's group, the United Nations, the European Parliament, and other groups that will arrive to observe our elections.

[Reporter] How do you feel about the stance by the Salvadoran guerrillas that they must not demobilize?

[Borge] That is the FMLN view. You would have to ask them, because I belong to the Sandinist National Liberation Front, not the FMLN.

[Matute] Matute of LA PRENSA. Mr. Borge, what do you think about the contra leaders' proposal to estasblish a cease-fire prior to the Nicaraguan elections?

[Borge] We held a technical meeting with the contra representatives in the United States, I think it was in the United Nations, and also in Washington. Major General Joaquin Cuadra was there. The contras' proposal now is the same one they presented in Washington. We were very flexible. We gave them every opportunity to find an adequate, timely solution, one that was even favorable to their interests. In other words, we have opened Nicaragua's gates so that any counterrevolutionaries so desiring can return to Nicaragua. In fact, they are doing just that. I have some data with me to illustrate. Luis Frey, nicknamed Johnson, and a group of eight others, together with their families, have returned to Nicaragua. They were given a special permit, with which they have already registered to vote. They even said they will vote for UNO. Tirso Moreno Rigoberto, who headed the Jorge Salazar Command, is due to arrive in Nicaragua in a few days. Diogenes Hernandez Fernandez, who signed the Sapoa accords, is also scheduled to arrive in a few days. Victor Sanchez, known as El Licenciado, the brother of Aristides Sanchez, a contra leader, will arrive on Sunday. Cesar Chavarria, alias Dumas, also is expected soon. These returning counterrevolutionaries are joining the peaceful and civic effort in Nicaragua. I am not sure, however, whether your question was answered or not.

[Matute] In part, yes. I would like to know, however, what do you think...

[Borge, interrupting] The assertion that a cease-fire guarantees the electoral process is a confession that the presence of fighting constitutes an obstacle to the electoral process. We cannot fully guarantee that hundreds or thousands of armed men, who no longer obey their contra leaders in an orderly manner, and the leaders who seriously disagree with one another and who have even taken their own initiatives, will obey a unilateral cease-fire, because these leaders are no longer truly in command of their troops. They are trying to create the impression that the counterrevolution is supporting an unhampered electoral process, which we know is absolutely false. We have to stick to the flexible proposals we presented in Washington, whereby, and as a first step, the counterrevolutionary armed forces withdraw to Honduran territory. We could then establish a cease-fire immediately thereafter. This cease-fire would correspond to a specific reality. We cannot establish a cease-fire for politicking. This cease-fire cannot be fictitious but must be real. As long as there are men who mount attacks and ambushes, men who have even killed nuns and wounded a bishop, we cannot have the guarantee of a cease-fire. This is why we refer back to the flexible, broad, rational, and logical stand we presented in Washington. Within this context, we have no objections to reaching an agreement.

[Moderator] Gentlemen, time is about up. We will have just three more questions. These will be asked by the person from the Nicaraguan Ministry, the gentleman over here, and Miss [words indistinct]. We will also ask you to be brief and to the point.

[Ferrari] Sergio Ferrari of EL DIA of Mexico City and the NUEVA NICARAGUA News Agency. We are in Honduras, a key country in the entire process of the emergence of the FSLN. You have touched upon and analyzed it very well in your book, The Patient Impatience [La Paciente Impaciencia]. This book is currently the third best selling book in Mexico. It is also the second most popular book after Focault's Pendulum. Leaving regional politics aside for the moment, I would like you to briefly discuss your literary activities and whether you intend to keep writing.

[Borge] I am not sure there will be time. I would have liked to meet with Honduran intellectuals, just as I met with Mexican intellectuals. It is satisfactory to learn that, after Focault's Pendulum, The Patient Impatience is the best selling book in Mexico. Close behind come eight other books, all of them sold very well, by world-famous writers.

This was a generous gesture from the Mexican people. By the way, I have heard a rumor that there is some knowledge of the book The Patient Impatience, and that someone has said that it is like a guerrilla manual. I want Hondurans to know that The Patient Impatience is just an autobiography, a biography of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and an analysis of Nicaraguan culture. I have the book here.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct].

[Borge] Of course I will be happy to autograph it. Do you work for NBC? How nice. I will be more than happy. You are right, it is in second place. I would prefer it to be in the first place, but that is not always possible.

[Valeriano] My name is Francisco Valeriano, and I represent HRN and Tegucigalpa's LA TRIBUNA.

[Borge] Are there several reporters from HRN, or are you the same one? [laughter]

[Valeriano] There are three of us.

[Borge] Three? Oh, well.

[Valeriano] Commander, the Central American peace process, to which the final touches were added at the Tela meeting, has slowed down to a certain extent. What could the Nicaraguan and Honduran Governments—important parts of this process—do to expedite the process, or at least achieve the real, definite objectives on a specific date to bring peace to Central America?

[Borge] Some Central American presidents will be arriving here. I do not think there will be a meeting like those previous. Maybe if Comrade Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega could have come, it could have been a fruitful meeting. However, no agreements can be expected from this meeting.

By the way, I would like to clarify, as many of you may be wondering, why President Daniel Ortega did not come to such an important event as this, as expected. Daniel told me that he would have liked to have attended this inaugural ceremony. However, he has such an intensive schedule, in which even the minutes are counted within the activities of his electoral campaign, that it was virtually impossible for him to come to Honduras. The Supreme Electoral Council has already determined where the candidates of the opposition political parties and the FSLN must be in the morning, afternoon, and evening during the various campaign activities. That explains why President Ortega was unable to come.

I believe it would be healthy to comply with the commitment of holding a new summit of Central American presidents to consolidate the agreements signed during previous meetings. The next meeting is scheduled to take place in Nicaragua. I hope there will be no obstacle from any Central American president to prevent this meeting from taking place, so that it can be the conclusion—I think you used a similar word—so that it can be the end, or at least one more step in the agreements, a step forward in the negotiations that began in Esquipulas. We hope so, God willing.

[Reporter] First, I would like to know what your plans are concerning the contras, since you are so sure you will win the elections, if they claim fraud or seek refuge in another country, or in Honduras?

[Borge] They will certainly claim fraud; there is no doubt about that. We will see what happens, because if they claim fraud and demobilize, it would benefit us. There is no doubt they will claim fraud. I do not rule out the possibility that the judge of the universe, the U.S. Government, will also claim fraud in Nicaragua, a position that will be weakend by the presence of all the international organizations.

The agreements signed call for the contras voluntarily settling in Nicaraguan territory. We are willing to receive all the contras who arrive in Nicaragua. Many have returned and have been treated as justly and equitably as possible. However, if they want to stay in Honduras, that is the problem of the Honduran Government. Of course, if they live in Honduras, they must join that country's peaceful and normal life.

They could also go to the United States. There is a very beautiful place for the contras—Miami. They could go there and swim at the Miami beaches and mingle with contras from other parts of the world. It is up to them. They are welcome to return to Nicaragua; we will receive them. If they prefer to stay in Honduras, it is a Honduran problem. If they want to go to Miami, they will have to see what they can do for a living, maybe clean windshields, or some other constructive work.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the current economic situation in Nicaragua could lead to a coup, in view of the devaluation crisis?

[Borge] That is an important question. Where are you from?

[Reporter] I am from the Voice of Central America, here, in Honduras.

[Borge] From Honduras. Yes. We are going to respond to the question from the Voice of Central America. The economic situation of Nicaragua is very difficult. I would call it dramatic. The economic situations of Venezuela, Argentina, and Honduras, I imagine, are also very difficult.

Latin America is enduring hard days, a tremendous economic crisis. Nicaragua has not escaped the crisis, which in our case has been aggravated by military, economic, diplomatic, and political aggression.

What is amazing is that despite this difficult and dramatic economic situation, the people of Nicaragua—as polls, the huge demonstrations, and common sense tell—back the Sandinist Front.

Once I spoke with former Argentine President Alfonsin, and he told me that the parties in power in Latin America are bound to lose the elections because the economic problem cannot be resolved, and therefore the people want a change of government to see if the new government can resolve the economic problem. The new government cannot resolve it, either, but this is how the people's hopes are renewed over and over.

In Nicaragua there is an extraordinary situation, some sort of miracle: Amid a terrible economic crisis, like what we are enduring, the Nicaraguan people continue to back what they themselves built [words indistinct], the Sandinist people's revolution.

Before concluding, I would like for you to take to the Honduran people a message of love and great respect from us. Tell them that we want to be closer to them in every aspect, to be more brotherly since we are brothers from the very moment of our birth, and that we want all the Central American people to be united to face difficulties so that the contradictions that separate the Central American isthmus disappear for good, and the

Central Americans can live together like what we are—the children of Morazan who live in the same land. [applause]

Thank you.

### Interview With New Armed Forces Commander

*PA2601200190 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Interview with General Arnulfo Cantarero Lopez, who is to become new commander in chief of the Armed Forces on 29 January, by Juan Bautista Vasquez and Jorge Montenegro in Tegucigalpa; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] What will be your initial policy to achieve internal unity within the country's Armed Forces?

[Cantarero] Good morning, reporter Juan Bautista Vasquez. Let me tell you that I believe that the Armed Forces are solidly united and my job, of course, will be to keep them that way. To this end, we have to make well-thought-out decisions while always pursuing the objectives of the institution, the proper completion of work programs, and an understanding of the concerns and problems of the man in uniform.

[Reporter] General, we would like to carry out this interview in the form of a kind of dialogue so that the Honduran people can be informed of the functions that you will assume at the helm of our country's armed institution. We have here our comrade Jorge Montenegro, who will ask questions along with me.

[Reporter] Good morning, General. I have a question. Under your command, will the Armed Forces observe the constitutional mandate to be an apolitical institution that is obedient rather than deliberative?

[Cantarero] Good morning, Mr. Jorge Montenegro. Yes, the development of the institution is based on respect for the law, and one of our main goals will be to keep it within the legal precepts that govern the Armed Forces.

[Reporter] But the present head of the Armed Forces, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, has said that the military has been kept apart from the tasks inherent in the country's development process. Do you share this feeling, and if so, what will you do to remedy this?

[Cantarero] One of my policies will be to continue some of Division General Regalado's criteria. To this end, we will try to become more deeply involved in the process of developing the country and its human and material resources, since we have some of those resources. We will also try to employ them more effectively within this development process.

[Reporter] Gen. Cantarero, what will your conduct be in the new scheme of things, with respect to the government that will be headed by Rafael Leonardo Callejas?

[Cantarero] In this regard, we are governed by objective internal laws and in our desire to serve. We are at the disposal of the president to cooperate in all activities that he orders within the process, as required by the Honduran people.

[Reporter] Gen. Cantarero, how would you describe the performance of your predecessor, General Regalado Hernandez, at the head of the Armed Forces?

[Cantarero] I have said publicly on other occasions that I believe that it has been very positive, and the progress made by the institution in the past few years has been clear. A number of goals have been met, to the credit of Gen. Regalado as head of the institution. I publicly congratulate him.

[Reporter] how will you manage relations with the United States, General? Do you believe that the United States is a trustworthy partner?

[Cantarero] I believe that our relations with the United States are limited to the area of military cooperation, and we can consider those relations to be normal. In this area, our task will be to keep them normal, and, of course, to improve them if possible.

[Reporter] Speaking of the situation with the United States, General, will you ask that country to continue providing military and strategic assistance to Honduras?

[Cantarero] In this respect, we will make a revision and assessment to keep the aid they offer us and have offered before at acceptable levels.

[Reporter] Will you help fight drug trafficking and allow the arrest of drug traffickers?

[Cantarero] The war on drugs is one of our very important objectives, and we will continue doing our best to combat this criminal scourge afflicting mankind.

[Reporter] We would like to ask the following question: What would you do if it was proven that top-ranking Honduran officers are involved in drug trafficking? Would you let them be brought to trial?

[Cantarero] Yes. The law makes no distinctions. Any military man whose involvement in drug trafficking is proven will be punished in accordance with the law.

[Reporter] There is a very important topic that is the subject of rumors. Do you think there is unity in the Armed Forces? How will you ensure there will be no internal conflicts among the different generations as a result of a struggle for promotions?

[Cantarero] I think there is unity within the military institution. It is guaranteed by the professional training of each officer, as each one solidly believes in the concept of loyalty to his institution, and that draws him away from personal or group interests to solely serve the interests of the institution. There cannot be a generational struggle, because, if the law is adhered to, each

generation advances periodically to higher command posts. That is a natural law we follow every 3 or 4 years.

[Reporter] There are many vital topics on which it is important that we know your views. Let us talk of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. Must the adversaries of the Sandinist regime leave or remain in Honduras?

[Cantarero] I feel, and I think most will agree with me, that the contras must not remain indefinitely in our country. They must return to their country or be moved to a third country. The president or the Foreign Ministry must answer this question.

[Reporter] What if the United States insists on turning Honduras into a platform from which to invade Nicaragua? Would you allow it?

[Cantarero] I think this is a foreign policy issue, and I would rather not coment on it since it is not within my purview.

[Reporter] Would you be ready to hold talks with the top Sandinist leaders, such as Daniel Ortega, to achieve peaceful coexistence between Honduras and Nicaragua?

[Cantarero] Again, I feel that the decision is up to the president, so I would rather not comment.

[Reporter] Tell us about your personality. How do you define yourself in ideological terms? Are you a conservative or a progressive?

[Cantarero] I maintain the position of a professional. I have dedicated my life and all my actions to the service of the Armed Forces. I will struggle to strengthen the Armed Forces and will make by best effort to help improve the Armed Forces so it always continues operating according to the interests of the Honduran people. Based on this, I would like to ask you: Do you think I am a conservative or a progressive?

[Reporter] General, what role do you think the Armed Forces should play? For instance, should the Army join the development process and assist in the agrarian reform process?

[Cantarero] The Armed Forces—as established by the law and because of its own essence—has an important role to play in the development process. Therefore, we are willing to increase our participation in all sectors in which our activities can help to improve the living conditions of our people, because we are part of the people, and must serve the people. I have already drafted some plans and intend to hold talks with international organizations to find ways to assist in the efforts to attain the level of development we all want for Honduras.

[Reporter] There is an issue that has been discussed over the past few days. I would like to know what you think of the argument that some Hondurans are making that the Armed Forces' budget should be cut.

[Cantarero] Let me tell you that the Armed Forces is one of the components, among the various institutions, on which the Honduran state is based. As such, the Armed Forces has duties that are set forth in the Constitution, so the Armed Forces fulfills its responsibilities. Therefore, I believe that, just as other institutions, it needs suitable financial support. If the financial support is unsuitable and is assigned illogically, the responsibilities will not be fulfilled, and there will be failures in the overall state system. We know the Honduran people do not want that.

[Reporter] General, what is your reaction to the attitude of some civilians who maintain the military are parasites of the state?

[Cantarero] My reaction is one of understanding and of alert because those statements are made by people who refuse to recognize the reality, efforts, and the work we perform for the benefit of the Honduran people. Those statements are also made by citizens who serve interests that run counter to the democratic system of progress and liberty that has developed in our nation.

[Reporter] General, thank you very much for responding to questions from the HRN [Voz de Honduras Network] Press Department. As commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Force, do you have a message for the Honduran people?

[Cantarero] I want to advise you that since the 27 January ceremony is simply the ceremony at which the sovereign National Congress will swear me in, the military ceremony will be held on 29 January, which will be the transfer-of-command ceremony. That will be a purely military ceremony to which you are invited. I also want to tell the Honduran people that we will make our utmost effort to help this government, which is a government from which the people expect so much. We recognize that the current situation, and the crises in Central America are difficult. However, based on all our resources—and as I said before—we want to make a contribution. We want to give the Honduran people peace of mind. I also want to tell Hondurans that we should defend the democratic system that has cost us so much, and that they should believe in the Armed Forces because we are their brothers and their armed wing. Thank you very much.

[Reporter] Thank you, Gen. Arnulfo Cantarero Lopez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

## Armed Forces Commander on Reorganization

*PA2601181790 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Statements by General Arnulfo Cantarero Lopez, Honduran Armed Forces commander, to the local press at the National Congress on 25 January—recorded]

[Text] [Cantarero] President-elect Callejas is a very intelligent man. He has an open mind and he has chosen

his best men as members of his government team. We will closely follow the work they carry out and then judge whether it is good or bad.

[Reporter] What role will the Armed Forces play in the new government's development program?

[Cantarero] [Word indistinct] heading toward the development program you mentioned, and it is basically oriented toward the production of basic grains and a few other areas for which we already have some experts.

[Reporter] Do you think the Armed Forces will be strengthened for the benefit of our nation?

[Cantarero] Yes, but we must state that, depending on the geopolitical situation in the area, the president and the National Congress will decide whether the Armed Forces will have to be sacrificed.

[Reporter] To what extent could the government reduce the Armed Forces' budget?

[Cantarero] That will be decided by the president and the National Congress.

[Reporter] Will you maintain the current Armed Forces hierarchy or will you make some changes to improve the organization?

[Cantarero] On Tuesday, 30 January, we will announce the new organization of the Armed Forces.

[Reporter] Are you talking about an in-depth reorganization?

[Cantarero] Yes, there will be significant changes.

[Reporter] Such as?

[Cantarero] We will change battalion and force commanders. We will change most positions. It will be a completely new organization.

[Reporter] Will the Armed Forces hierarchy be maintained?

[Cantarero] Of course. We are a permanent institution and the hierarchy of the Armed Forces will remain unchanged.

[Reporter] Will the contras leave Honduras?

[Cantarero] The contras will leave if the Central American presidents decide so and, of course, if our president decides so, because he is the one most closely involved in this matter.

[Reporter] In his message, the current Honduran President said that Honduras has always supported the contras' departure from our country?

[Cantarero] That is what the Central American agreements establish. The only problem is that they are being fulfilled at intervals. I believe the contras should be either in Nicaragua or in some other country, because we have given them shelter—or whatever you want to call it—for a long enough time. Thus, I believe the contras should leave Honduras.

[Reporter] Would Honduras' image be enhanced by providing an honorable solution to the problems our country is facing, especially the contra issue and the quarrels currently being dealt with by international organizations?

[Cantarero] Those decisions have to be made by the executive branch. We, as the Armed Forces, are involved with matters regarding security.

[Reporter] What do you think about Panama not wanting to have a permanent Army?

[Cantarero] That is a different country. Honduras has an Armed Forces, and I believe they fulfill their obligations. That [not further specified] will also depend on future negotiations.

[Reporter] Will the existence of area countries without an Army benefit Central America?

[Cantarero] Costa Rica does not have an Army, but it has a Civil Guard larger than the Honduran Army.

## Nicaragua

### Ortega on Banning U.S. Observers From Elections

*PA2701021890 Paris AFP in Spanish 2323 GMT 26 Jan 89*

[Text] Managua, 26 Jan (DPA)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega reasserted today that his country will ban official U.S. Government observers from the 25 February elections as long as Washington "does not lift the economic embargo and supports the contras."

Following an interview with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, president of the National Reconciliation Commission (CNR), the president announced that he will release all the political prisoners "after winning the elections."

The measure, also announced by the opposition—if it wins the elections—will benefit 39 former Somozist guards who have been in prison for 10 years.

Ortega also told the cardinal about his decision to allow the return of four foreign priests who were expelled more than 5 years ago, when relations between the church and the state were very tense.

During his interview with Obando, Ortega stated his concern about the armed activities being carried out by the contras, and he requested Obando's help to prevent violent actions during the electoral process.

Ortega announced that he will meet with 11 bishops of the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua on 29 January to "carefully analyze" activities of the electoral process.

Asked about the opposition's reports that the Sandinists are preparing a "gigantic" electoral fraud, Ortega said: "That is the reasoning of those who know they will lose."

On Thursday, 25 January, the opposition denounced the preparations for fraud and advised that its activists are being threatened with death so that they will resign their candidacies.

"They are looking for justification to flee from the fight because they know they have lost it," the president insisted.

We cannot rule out the possibility "that they (the UNO) could withdraw from the competition," he added.

Referring to future relations with the United States, Ortega said that, following the electoral victory of the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), "President Bush will have no other alternative than to develop a more pragmatic policy with Nicaragua."

Washington "will no longer have a pretext" to continue its military and economic aggression against Nicaragua. "We trust that its policy will be more flexible after 25 February," the president said.

### Jimmy Carter Arrives, Makes Statement

*PA2801171590 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Jan 90 pp 1, 4*

[Text] Upon arriving in Managua yesterday, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said that leaders of both the Republican and Democratic Parties have clearly stated that "there will be no flow of covert funds to Nicaragua." He said so when asked about President Bush's recent request for additional funds for the UNO [National Opposition Union] coalition.

On his third visit as observer of the Nicaraguan elections, Carter, who is president of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of State, said that Bush has a right to freely express his opinion, but that Democratic and Republican leaders have a right to reply as well.

However, although he said that "it is not clear yet if there will be a dinner to collect funds for the Nicaraguan electoral campaign," he noted that there are not enough funds for "our domestic activities."

The subject of U.S. congressional funds for the rightist coalition UNO will be discussed during Carter's visit, which will end tomorrow. In this regard, Carter referred to what he described as a "bureaucratic delay" in sending those funds, which are destined for the UNO, the IPCE [Institute for Electoral Promotion and Instruction], and the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE].

Regarding a report published by THE WASHINGTON POST, to the effect that the Bush administration is manipulating the U.S. public concerning the Nicaraguan elections, Carter said that no one should be surprised to know that some U.S. political sectors are against a possible FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] victory.

However, "our role and that of the other observers here is to try to give our honest, balanced, and just opinion and then announce our conclusions after the elections." he added.

According to Carter, the CSE and the Nicaraguan people's judgment will determine the outcome of the elections "and in the United States." [sentence as published]

Carter arrived accompanied by his wife, Rosalyn, by former Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, U.S. Republican Congressmen John Danforth and Douglas Bereuter, Democratic Congressman Bill Richardson, and Doctor Robert Pastor, executive secretary of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of State.

The agenda for their visit includes meetings with government authorities, CSE and Catholic Church representatives, candidates and campaign leaders of the various parties participating in the elections.

Accusations of intimidation of UNO representatives and regarding the use of government property for the FSLN campaign an access to the media will be among the topics to be discussed during Carter's visit to Managua.

Lopez Michelsen and the U.S. congressmen said that they are very pleased to be in Nicaragua and expressed their hope that the elections will be free, honest, and just.

U.S. Congressman Douglas Bereuter said that "it is not an exaggeration to say that the future of Nicaraguan relations with the United States and with the rest of the hemisphere will be at stake on 25 February."

### Carter on Party Funding

*PA2701185290 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1220 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has reiterated that he opposes the secret transfer of funds intended to destabilize the Nicaraguan election process.

Upon his arrival in Managua and during his fourth visit to the country, Carter said that obviously there are groups in the United States that oppose the Sandinist Front, but that the Nicaraguan people will ultimately determine the election results.

Carter said that the government should not prevent the opposition from receiving foreign aid, referring to U.S. Congress funding for the UNO [National Opposition Union].

Carter said that if the Managua government obstructs the delivery of funds to UNO, it will provoke a negative reaction in the United States.

Carter, who will attend various Sandinist Front and UNO election activities and various meetings with

prominent Nicaraguan figures during his 3-day visit to Nicaragua, is accompanied by his wife Rosalyn, U.S. Congressmen Douglas Bereuter and Bill Richardson, Senator John Danforth, Carter Center expert Robert Pastor, and former Colombian President Alfonso Lopez.

### Announces U.S. Observers Accepted

*PA2901013890 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 29 Jan 90*

[Text] Managua, 28 Jan (AFP)—The Nicaraguan Government has accepted the integration of 12 U.S. Congressmen into the team of election observers headed by former President Jimmy Carter who made the announcement before leaving for Washington today.

After a visit to the Supreme Electoral Council (CSE), the former president announced that the obstacles that had existed until today for U.S. legislators to participate as observers in the coming 24 February elections, had been overcome.

In this way President Daniel Ortega has retracted his refusal to permit the entry of official representatives of George Bush's government, agreeing to the presence "without restrictions" of up to 10 congressmen in the team headed by Carter. The former U.S. president, who was accompanied by three congressmen and former Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, dedicated his visit to resolving a series of complaints presented by the opposition with the authorities.

### Carter Meets With Ortega

*PA2901031790 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 29 Jan 90*

[Text] Managua, 28 Jan (AFP)—The Nicaraguan Government has accepted the integration of 12 U.S. congressmen into the team of election observers headed by former President Jimmy Carter, who made the announcement before leaving for Washington today.

After a 3-day visit, during which he met with members of the government, political opposition, and the Supreme Electoral Council (CSE), the former president said that the obstacles, which had existed up until today for U.S. legislators to participate as observers in the coming 25 February elections, had been overcome. In this way, President Daniel Ortega has retracted his refusal to permit the entry of official representatives of George Bush's government, agreeing to the presence "without restrictions" of up to 12 congressmen on the team headed by Carter.

The former U.S. president, who was accompanied by three congressmen and by former Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, dedicated his visit to resolving with the authorities a series of complaints presented by the opposition. Among them is the retention on the part of the Central Bank of 1.5 million dollars donated by the U.S. Congress to the newly created Institute for Electoral Promotion and Instruction (IPCE), which is linked with the National Opposition Union (UNO). The delay in the delivery of the funds was denounced by the UNO as a "maneuver" to prevent the party poll representatives from preparing and training for election day.

At a news conference in a hotel of the capital, Carter said that this problem was "resolved favorably" on 28 January [word indistinct] his presence, with an agreement between IPCE and CSE representatives on the legal use of funds by the institute.

Carter said that, after meeting with Ortega in the southern part of the country today, the president assured him that his government will not show "any tolerance" or encourage alleged "campaigns of intimidation" against opposition party poll representatives in the interior. Carter said he had received "many complaints" to that effect, directed particularly against the security forces of the Interior Ministry.

On the use of the state assets for the Sandinist electoral propaganda, a charge also leveled by the opposition, Carter explained that the CSE will see to it that the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) does not continue to use the vehicles and public buildings for its benefit.

Also, it will grant facilities to the opposition parties allowing them access to prime time in the media, especially the electronic media.

### Ortega To Release Prisoners If FSLN Wins

*PA2601234490 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2056 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Managua, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega announced today that after his party, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], wins the 25 February elections, he will free all prisoners, including former Somozist soldiers and contras.

After meeting with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, Ortega reported that he had told the Archbishop of Managua of the government's decision to free "all prisoners" after "we win the elections."

Two election polls—one by a Nicaraguan firm and another by a U.S. firm—published over the past few days, gave Ortega, the incumbent FSLN election candidate, an "overwhelming" victory.

The Nicaraguan cardinal was pleased with Ortega's announcement and said that freeing the prisoners "would be a step toward national reconciliation in Nicaragua."

According to the Sandinist government, there are 1,200 prisoners in Nicaraguan jails, including 39 former military men from the Somoza regime, accused of "genocide."

Lino Hernandez, secretary of the opposition human rights protection commission (CPDH), told ACAN-EFE today that Nicaraguan jails hold 4,500 prisoners,

including 39 former soldiers, jailed since the overthrow of the Anastasio Somoza regime in 1979.

The Sandinist regime recently freed about 1,000 prisoners, including contras, common criminals, and Sandinist soldiers under arrest for committing excesses in their government work.

The Nicaraguan president also announced authorization for the return of four bishops who had been expelled, accused of meddling in internal political affairs.

### Ortega Visits Obando y Bravo, Discusses Violence

*PA2601224090 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] President Daniel Ortega has reported that he asked His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo for an end to any strong language and physical aggression from now to the end of the election campaign in order for the electoral process to end successfully.

President Ortega met with Cardinal Obando y Bravo at noon today at the archbishopric. He went there to talk about the current situation and the electoral process. In addition, the president said that the citizens should report without fear any pressures from any person or authority to prevent them from freely expressing their will in the elections. He said that this cannot be allowed.

[Begin Ortega recording] This morning I visited His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo to [words indistinct] the current situation and [words indistinct] as a man of peace and religious leader of our country so that this election campaign, which is about to end, will end successfully.

I first referred to the process of physical violence in the political-electoral sphere so that this physical violence would not grow worse during the 30 days left for us to arrive at the crowning event—the casting of ballots on 25 February 1990. It is true that because of police action, the agreements reached among the political parties, and the observers, we have managed to substantially reduce the physical violence among political groups that are participating in the elections. However, (?some incidents) still take place and an increase in such physical violence would not be desirable in any way whatsoever, particularly during this last (?phase).

[Words indistinct] that we Nicaraguans are capable of demonstrating that we have reached the end of an electoral process without engaging in confrontations in the [words indistinct], both physically and [words indistinct]; that we should reach agreement [words indistinct]; that the conditions, proposals, ideas, and platforms be those of the race; and that this contribute toward increasing the maturity of these elections, which are being so closely observed by the entire international community.

I also referred to the violence in which the contras engage in the war zones, where the peasants are being threatened so they will not participate in political activities and events, and said that it is necessary that this violence come to an end so that the peasants can peacefully participate in politics and vote. [end recording]

### Borge Returns, Comments on Meeting With Callejas

*PA2801024790 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0059 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Text] Managua, 27 Jan (DPA)—Nicaraguan Minister of the Interior Tomas Borge, who returned to Managua this afternoon after attending the inauguration of Honduran President Rafael Leonardo Callejas, said the new Honduran president expressed an interest in disbanding the contras still in Honduras and who have survived with U.S. support.

Borge, who represented the Nicaraguan Government during the inauguration, said Callejas told him that he supports the peace process in Central America and the Nicaraguan electoral process.

Borge also said he thinks the relations in all areas between Nicaragua and Honduras will improve during the Callejas administration.

Minister Borge traveled to Honduras with several government officials and reporters.

### Radio on UNO Financing, Electoral Process

*PA2901002690 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] Antonio Lacayo, campaign manager for the National Opposition Union [UNO], threatened on 23 January to ignore the election results if his group cannot send UNO representatives to the ballot-receiving boards in the country's interior.

In statements in which he openly conceded defeat, Lacayo said that UNO lacked funds to train its representatives, despite confirmation of having received millions of dollars from the U.S. Government and the fact that the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] will pay for the representatives' expenses.

Lacayo's threats back the charge of leaders of the revolution who said that faced with the possibility of losing the elections, UNO could withdraw from the campaign.

Yesterday morning, CSE President Mariano Fiallos, answering a question from a LA PRENSA reporter, stressed that UNO recently received $550,000 from the U.S. Government.

UNO leaders have continued to confirm that they are receiving millions of dollars illegally. Guillermo Potoy admitted this on television last night. Potoy, a social democratic leader who is the treasurer of the Institute for the Electoral Promotion and Instruction [IPCE] not only confirmed that UNO is receiving millions of dollars, but clearly noted that IPCE is operating illegally.

[Begin Potoy recording] IPCE is a very big organization. It has people handling the control of the Nicaraguan elections at all the levels, departmental and municipal. IPCE cannot continue to operate as an institute, it must become a foundation or an association. We are taking legal steps to normalize this so that it can become a legal institution because the authorization of this aid calls for everything to be crystal clear and honest [words indistinct] government channels. Budgets were drafted, and we are interested in following through with this; however, the funds have not been received to make the payrolls. [end recording]

To make the IPCE a foundation is a new UNO maneuver to violate the electoral law so as not to channel funds through the CSE, as they have been doing with more than $30 million already received.

Meanwhile, Alejandro Solorzano, leader of the Workers Permanent Congress, has conceded that, for several months, that labor group has received foreign financing for political activities to support UNO. Solorzano, who is also leader of the General Confederation of Independent Workers [CGTI], has confirmed that the Romulo Gallegos Foundation and the CTV [Confederation of Workers of Venezuela] have sent financing for the labor sector as mentioned by Commander Bayardo Arce. This is what Solorzano said:

[Begin Solorzano recording] It was also said that the CGTI received funds. Money is like leprosy, it cannot be hidden. The CGTI has not received these funds. We received some aid but not from NED [National Endowment for Democracy]. We received financing to carry out some labor events held at the Camino Real Hotel, such as the first seminar on the Esquipulas agreements held a couple of years ago. We also held a Central American labor meeting there. The CTV and the Romulo Gallegos Foundation, both Venezuelan organizations, have been helping us. [end recording]

## Panama

### Quayle Arrives for 3-Day Official Visit

*PA2801023490 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0149 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Text] Panama City, 27 Jan (DPA)—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle arrived this evening in Panama for an official 3-day visit, after attending Honduran President Rafael Leonardo Callejas' inauguration. While here he will meet with Panamanian President Guillermo Endara and discuss issues concerning a joint anti-drug program and the United States' economic aid to the country.

It was reported that Quayle will have a 2-hour meeting tomorrow with President Guillermo Endara and his two vice presidents, Ricardo Arias Calderon and Guillermo Ford, at the Palace of the Herons. He will then attend mass at the Cristo Rey Church at 1030.

Quayle will later visit the Miraflores Locks and Fort Clayton, on the Pacific side, where most of the U.S. soldiers who participated in the 20 December intervention in Panama are stationed.

Vice President Quayle will hold a joint news conference with President Endara on 29 January, and then he will meet with the generals who are commanders of the U.S. troops in Panama.

The U.S. and Panamanian authorities have deployed strict security measures for the duration of Vice President Quayle's visit, which will end on Monday. From Panama he will continue on to Jamaica.

### Media on Visit, Arrival

*PA2801044590*

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of Panamanian media coverage from 27 January reporting U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to Panama and detailing his work agenda. Of the five Panamanian daily newspapers, Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish is the only one that does not mention Vice President Quayle's visit at all.

Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish on page 1 of its issue carries a report on the security measures being displayed both by U.S. and Panamanian authorities in preparation for Vice President Quayle's visit to the country, including the distribution of numbered permits to local reporters and foreign correspondents.

The report concludes by saying that Vice President Quayle is scheduled to arrive in Panama at 2000 on 27 January, and that he will meet with Panamanian President Endara, and Vice Presidents Arias and Ford upon his arrival.

Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish on page 24 of its issue carries an EFE report datelined in Washington providing details on the agenda and arrival and departure times of Vice President Quayle's trip to Latin America. The EFE report concludes by saying that Quayle will hold a news conference at the Panamanian presidency on Monday, 29 January.

Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish on pages 1 and 2-A of its issue carries a report on U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's upcoming 3-day visit to Panama. Quayle is due to arrive in Panama today amid strict security. It has been "unofficially" reported that Quayle will visit the Southern Command at Fort Clayton and the Miraflores Locks, and on Sunday he will attend a religious service at the Cristo Rey Church. On Monday, Quayle will hold a news conference at the Presidential Palace with President Guillermo Endara, and Vice Presidents Ricardo Arias and Guillermo Ford.

Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish on page 3-A of its 27 January issue carries an EFE report datelined in

Washington which gives details of Vice President Quayle's visit to Honduras and Jamaica.

At 0426 GMT on 27 January Panama City RPC Television in Spanish carries a special announcement during which the announcer begins describing the arrival of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle at Tocumen International Airport. Quayle is shown departing from the airplane with a large entourage where he is received by Panamanian Foriegn minister Julio Linares, U.S. Ambassador to Panama Dean Hinton, and the head of the Southern Command, General Maxwell Thurman. Neither the vice president, nor any of the officials greeting him, gives a speech. The announcer then says that Quayle is leaving the airport under heavy security. The special announcement ends.

### Further on Arrival

*PA2901025390*

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of Panamanian media reports from 28 January on U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's arrival in Panama.

Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish on pages 1 and A-2 carries a 450-word unattributed article, which says that Vice President Quayle arrived in Panama in the evening of 27 January bearing a message from President George Bush that the presence of U.S. troops will be reduced to pre-intervention levels as soon as possible. The article adds that the 20 December U.S. invasion devastated the country's economy and the Panamanians' morale, but "Vice President Quayle's presence might help palliate the prevailing gloom."

The article also comments on Quayle's visit to Honduras to attend President Callejas' inaugural, prior to his coming to Panama and quotes Quayle as saying that his goal is have private consultations on what to do henceforth and not to apologize. It adds that Vice President Quayle will meet with Panamanian Vice Presidents Arias and Ford, attend mass at a local church, visit the Panama Canal and Fort Clayton, and meet with President Endara before leaving for Jamaica.

LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA also carries on its front page two pictures accompanied by captions. One of them shows the vehicle that Quayle will be using during his stay in Panama; the caption states that this vehicle is "equipped with all the security measures that the situation warrants." The other picture shows three U.S. soldiers and a local Public Force member; the caption states that they are members of the joint security force tasked with guarding the Marriott Hotel during Vice President Quayle's stay in Panama.

Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA DOMINICAL in Spanish carries a 200-word front-page unattributed article that carries details on the arrival of Vice President Quayle. The article says that "a joint antidrug program and aspects pertaining to the U.S. aid for this country" will be discussed. In addition, Quayle's meetings with U.S. Generals Maxwell Thurman, Marc Cisneros and U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton are noted. The article adds that Quayle is expected to hold a joint news conference with President Endara on the morning of 29 January.

Panama City Radio K.W. Continente in Spanish at 1200 GMT carries an announcer-read broadcast, which is identical to the first LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA article on pages 1 and A-2, mentioned above.

Bureau has not monitored any other regional reaction on the Vice President's visit to Panama, Honduras or the upcoming visit to Jamaica.

### Discusses Aid With Ford, Arias

*PA2801212890 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Text] Panama City, 28 Jan (ACAN - EFE)—The vice presidents of the United States and Panama, Dan Quayle, Ricardo Arias Calderon, and Guillermo Ford, discussed under spectacular security measures U.S. economic aid for the Panamanian Government, matters related to drug trafficking, and the new police force.

Strict security measures on land, sea, and in the air were adopted for the U.S. vice president's visit to the Panamanian Government's Palace of the Hérons where he met with Arias and Ford, who thanked him for the 20 December "liberation movement" that overthrew the now ousted General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

At the end of the 45-minute meeting, Panamanian Vice President Guillermo Ford, who is also Planning and Economic Policy minister, said that "the final points" of the $1 billion that Bush will request from the U.S. Congress in the form of economic aid for Panama "will be discussed" during a private dinner with Quayle this evening.

According to Ford, Quayle's visit to Panama represents "additional backing for Panama's democracy and for the programs that the Guillermo Endara government is carrying out." Ford said: "We can see that the United States and European democracies are very interested in supporting Panama." Ford said that Quayle has promised "economic and financial support" for Panama. He noted that this support will be used on a reconstruction program whose details will be announced later.

Ford said: "I told Vice President Quayle that this week we must have funds available for the creation of 20,000 new jobs, as we have promised." Regarding the withdrawal of additional U.S. troops in Panamanian territory, Ford said that the Panamanian Government agrees on them being reduced to 13,000 troops, which is the amount that the Panama Canal treaties permit. Quayle said that the withdrawal of troops depends on an "adequate" level of security, once the Public Force is totally established, and when the U.S. and Panamanian Governments agree on that.

Vice President and Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Arias Calderon said that in the meeting with Quayle it was decided that "the drug trafficking and money laundering through the banking system" of Panama, one of the most important of Latin America, "will be totally eradicated within the framework of dignity and sovereignty." Arias Calderon said that Quayle stated "his interest in the new Public Force," which, as he said, lacks uniforms, a communications system, and transportation.

Following the meeting with Quayle, Arias Calderon said that the change that has taken place in Panama is one of the most profound in Latin America because this country "is securing democratization through demilitarization,and by putting an end to the Army, which will be turned, basically, into a national police force."

He said: "I believe that Vice President Quayle was very interested in this subject and now has a better idea of how deep the changes are." Arias also spoke about the withdrawal of U.S. troops in Panama. He said that the United States "intends to withdraw the troops that were sent to Panama quickly," but admitted that (the U.S. Government) "does not know exactly when that will be, and therefore we do not know, either."

"I have the impression," Arias said, "that it will be in a relatively short period of time."

Arias Calderon said that drug trafficking was not discussed throughly, but during the meeting "the Panamanian Government stated its willingness to share responsibilities in the struggle against drug trafficking and money laundering." "The banking center will not be used for laundering money but for honest and serious businesses," he said.

### Meets With Endara

*PA2901010490 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2303 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Text] Panama, 28 Jan (EFE)—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle stated today that his government will reduce the number of military troops in this country in the coming weeks until it reaches 12,000, the amount that existed before the 20 December military invasion.

Quayle, who arrived in Panama on 27 January, made this statement after leaving the mass he attended, accompanied by Panamanian President and Vice President Guillermo Endara and Ricardo Arias, amid strict security measures.

U.S. President George Bush "wants the troops to be withdrawn as soon as possible and wants them to return to the former level," Quayle explained.

U.S. Army Southern Command sources had estimated the military strength in Panama at 12,000 troops before the invasion.

"In my opinion we can achieve this objective in weeks, not in months," the U.S. vice president said. He was applauded repeatedly by the churchgoers of the Cristo Rey Church in the downtown sector of the capital where the mass was officiated.

"We are concerned with security, building, and reconstructing democracy because this is the path of the future," Dan Quayle stated.

For his part, Endara stated that just like Quayle, he hoped that the troops will be withdrawn as soon as possible, but noted that a new public force must be formed first.

"We must have a very efficient, professional police force," and when we do, we will no longer need the U.S. troops," the president said, adding that he hoped this would become a reality in the coming weeks.

However, he said that at this time the police "are not sufficiently capable of protecting lives and properties and safeguarding order in Panama."

### Arias Calls for Aid From Friendly Countries

*PA2901043890 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Jan 90 p 1-A*

[Article by Manuel Alvarez Cedeno]

[Text] Panama has asked friendly countries, especially the United States, for urgent aid to reconstruct the country's economy, "before there is a social explosion."

First Vice President Ricardo Arias Calderon told a group of local and foreign reporters on 24 January, who were covering a ceremony at the Directorate of Civil Aeronautics, that "I hope the economic aid arrives before there is a social explosion in the country."

The opposition, now in power, had repeatedly accused the military regime of "squandering the nation's finances." This situation was aggravated by the economic sanctions the United States imposed on Panama in attempting to oust former General Manuel Noriega, and the looting in the wake of the U.S. invasion.

Arias Calderon said, however, that "the main factor in our reconstruction is our own work, while international aid is second."

He said that in view of the present circumstances, "We should not wait even one day before starting to work as hard as we always have."

Regarding the proclamation of the legislators elected on 7 May, he said that he hopes "the proclamations might be announced next week."

Arias Calderon said, "there has been a delay because this work is based on figures and documents, and it is not being done arbitrarily."

He said that "there would be no delay if the candidates were being handpicked, but it is not being done that way."

He said that the process of compiling the doucments and tabulating the figures "has lengthened the process."

### Ford Urges End to Red Tape in Obtaining Money

*PA2901043290 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 25 Jan 90 p 8-A*

[Article by Maricarmen Sarsanedas]

[Text] Second Vice President Guillermo Ford has said that Panama is in arrears in payment of its debt to multinational organizations. Panama must pay $536 million as soon as possible.

Ford said, "We have asked the United Sates to serve as a support committee jointly with other industrialized democracies like Japan, Canada, China, and the EEC to help us collect this part of the foreign debt. This would enable us to catch up on debt payments."

Ford explained that Panama urgently needs $200 million for the Chorrillo project, which is a priority, and for what will be known as the Special Social Fund, which will represent the creation of 20,000 jobs.

Ford met with U.S.Ambassador Dean Hinton to discuss plans to obtain these funds on 24 January.

Two international missions are currently in Panama. One of them will help the government in drafting the budget that will be presented within 6 months with the necessary changes.

There is also an IMF mission in Panama. It is trying to help free the funds frozen by banks. This plan will be studied in the next 45 days.

Ford said, "We are welcoming missions from all over the world. However, I am already getting tired of so may schemes and projects. I want them to get their feet on the ground and start to act. Let us end the bureaucacy, because the people can no longer put up with it."

Ford said, "If we keep on making promises and not taking direct action, the people are going to lose their faith in the government, and we cannot allow that to happen."

### Government Minister on New Legislative Assembly

*PA2901003390 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Dr. Ricardo Arias Calderon said today that the Legislative Assembly will be installed soon, but this must take place within a complete democracy.

[Begin recording] [Arias] There is a whole process under way of collecting tally sheets and tabulating them. There would not have been any delays if we had simply picked the legislators by hand.

[Reporter] When do you expect to be finished?

[Arias] Next week I hope, but this work must be based on the tally sheets and on the number of votes, not by arbitrary decisions, hence the delay.

[Reporter] What will be the future of Law No. 20 of the now defunct Defense Forces?

[Arias] Law No. 20 will be repealed, and a new law corresponding to the new Public Force will be approved, God permitting, by the National Assembly.

[Reporter] Does this mean that this law is no longer applicable to former members of the now defunct Defense Forces who are currently in the Modelo Jail?

[Arias] Internal disciplinary actions may be taken against members of any uniformed institution. Generally speaking though, in most cases, the common law is being applied to ensure fairness to all. [end recording]

### Minister Comments on Reactivating Government

*PA2901004590 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jan 90*

[Interview with Finance and Treasury Minister Mario Galindo by unidentified reporter in Panama City; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Galindo] I reaffirm that the Panamanian state at this moment cannot afford to reduce taxes. We are facing a horrendous fiscal deficit; we inherited debts from the military dictatorship that have reached dramatic levels. The Panamananian state needs to collect taxes to tackle this problem. If we cut taxes today we might not be able to pay the salaries of public employee tomorrow. I say to you with absolute frankness that at this moment it is difficult to entertain such thoughts.

[Reporter] Dr. Galindo, as for the accounts of Mr. Noriega and other people who were close to regime, which are frozen abroad, have any of those funds reverted to the national treasury?

[Galindo] Not yet; curiously, this will take a very long time. However, the government is filing timely claims with the proper banks and foreign authorities to ensure that those funds are returned to Panama because they belong to the Panamanian people. This will not happen overnight.

Besides the ill-obtained money deposited in the accounts of former public officials in various foreign banks, and to make this point even clearer, I will tell you that saying and doing are different things, because although President Bush has announced that the economic sanctions are no longer in effect, the U.S. companies that withheld payments to Panama have not yet given those funds to

Panama, because they are still fulfilling the required administrative procedures in the United States that would enable them to do so.

The Panamanian Government, through its ambassador, is helping expedite those administrative procedures. Although withheld taxes, which are owed to the Panamanian state and must be paid to Panama, are involved, those funds have not yet been transferred to the national treasury. Things move slowly in government and this apparently holds true not only in Panama, but elsewhere.

[Reporter] Will the General Consular and Ship Directorate continue offering the convenience flagging option, which has been so harshly criticized by certain people?

[Galindo] We will continue with what is known as open registry, which was previously known as convenience flagging. We will indeed continue it and have adopted specific measures to bring back to Panama those vesesels that cancelled their Panamanian registry as a result of a U.S. decision not to allow Panamanian-flag vessels to dock in U.S. ports. Panama's merchant marine will continue its open registry policy. This will not change.

[Reporter] Finally, what about the budget of the various institutions. Will be there be much flexibility?

[Galindo] No flexibility at all. All state entities have submitted their draft budgets to the Planning Ministry, which is tasked with drafting the general state budget. We have not yet been able to draft that budget, and as a result, we will adopt provisional measures for the next 20 days to allow public offices to begin operating normally. We worked on this yesterday and will continue working on this today.

This will be a sui generis budget that would allow disbursements only for the most urgent needs and will allow the ministries to begin operating. For example, there is not a single typewritter at the Government and Justice Ministry; not even one. All of them are gone. There is no office equipment; there is nothing there.

### Arias Calderon Comments on Country's Crime Wave

*PA2601202690 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Jan 90 pp 1, 10*

[Report by Arnulfo Mendoza]

[Text] Dr. Ricardo Arias Calderon, minister of government and justice and vice president of the Republic, has said: "This wave of robberies and assaults is the result of two factors: One is the economic crisis that the Noriega regime bequeathed to us, and the other is the distribution of weapons, also left to us by the previous government."

The response has to be two-pronged: Where the weapons are concerned, there must be the establishment of a Public Force, a modern, technical police force that we have already begun to build. In the Old Quarter, where that police force is fully functional, there has been a very significant drop in crime. We expect that, as the police force continues to develop and becomes capable of assuming all its functions in the city, there will be a corresponding drop in crime beyond that which has already taken place.

As for the second solution, the entire country must make an effort to rebuild Panama economically, so that all Panamanians can have job opportunities and the hope of well-being, and no one will feel tempted to turn to robbery and thievery to survive, Arias Calderon said.

Asked about the elimination of the curfew, Dr. Ricardo Arias Calderon said that recently a new curfew was set for the Panama and Colon Provinces, from midnight to 0500, and from 0100 to 0500 in the rest of the country. As peace and security return to the nation, the curfew hours will be reduced, but until then, he said: I believe that the entire national community understands the need for the measure, is observing it, and is cooperating.

### Colonel Herrera on Public Force Needs

*PA2501191890 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 24 Jan 90 pp 6, 16*

[Report by Eric Arce]

[Text] Colonel Eduardo Herrera, chief of the Public Force, has spoken to CRITICA LIBRE about the Public Force's immediate needs, the reorganization of the marine protection service, the training of police units, the participation of women in the organization, the military men's view of their role in the community, and the channels of communication between the police leadership and the civilian sector to monitor possible abuses by the police.

Asked about the Public Force's main problem, Col Eduardo Herrera said that it "is the lack of equipment, because most of the patrol cars, equipment, and the facilities to lodge the personnel were destroyed." He added: "We are rebuilding some of these facilities which were the target of looting, and we are replacing the vehicles, some of which were destroyed by the U.S. military action and others by the looting." The Public Force chief said: "Concerning the weapons that were turned over to the U.S. military personnel, we are gradually obtaining, through the Government and Justice Ministry, what is necessary for the police service."

Regarding the security controls on the country's borders and territorial waters, which had previously been undertaken by the National Navy, Col Herrera said that in view of the demilitarization of the Public Force, "the government and justice minister is adopting all the necessary measures so that the marine service, which is also being reorganized in the Public Force, will assume this responsibility. In the border areas, we already have trained units in charge of security and to handle problems that may arise there."

Asked about the requirements that must be met by those wishing to join the Public Force, Col Herrera said that "for the time being we are not accepting applicants who are not former members of the Defense Forces because

we would have to train them. We are only taking down information on secondary school graduates who are interested in enrolling in the new Police Academy, which, by order of the Panamanian president and the government and justice minister, will be operating very soon." Col Herrera added that "an important meeting was held 1 week ago to discuss the location of the academy. We believe it will most likely be located in Rio Hato or in Colon Province's Fort Jose Domingo Espinar, which was previously a Defense Forces facility."

Asked about the role of women in the new Public Force, Col Herrera explained that "in the former Defense Forces, they usually worked as secretaries, nurses, or traffic police. We are working on reincorporating them into their usual jobs as soon as possible. There were some women who were in charge of the uniform factory and all of them have been reassigned. Some women are in truth no longer needed in this new organization, and we are taking the appropriate measures to help obtain jobs for them in other institutions."

Asked how the military men in the new Public Force feel about their change of status, Col Herrera said the government and justice minister has been clear: "We have a tremendous responsibility ahead of us. There are very professional officers here. The education level of the members has gone from sixth grade in 1965 to secondary school graduates in the past few years. We want a professional and well-trained police force, and for this purpose we have already had visits from the FBI and the U.S. Marshals office and from organizations of friendly countries that are giving us every support so that this new Public Force, which is being established in a democratic country, will be in line with our reality."

"I am perhaps one of the officers with the greatest training here. I attended the U.S. War College, which is the foremost institution for military courses. We have to be aware of the reality: What does Panama need? A well-trained police force that will not only provide police services. There are other types of threats that might arise and, because of their training, these military men will have within the Public Force—not a growing or highly visible function—the task of being ready to solve any problem that might arise in the area of sabotage, guerrilla activity, or anything similar."

Asked about the establishment of an office to receive complaints from the civilian community about abuses or overstepping the functions of policemen, to the detriment of the political rights of individuals, the Public Force chief said that "we have thought about this, but we are now involved in a reorganization process and we are above all dealing with the administrative tasks. I think that a complaints office will be operating in a few weeks so that the public can report any irregularity in the service. We all want the Public Force to be respectful of the rights of citizens, and, if it is respectful, it will be accepted. The policeman is going to be a person who the people accept because he will respect them. At each police substation there will be a section to deal with complaints so that the people will not have to come to the headquarters." Regarding a change in the location of the headquarters, Herrera said: "It is fine here. We do not need any luxuries, only need a couple of desks to work."

## Israeli Ambassador Returns, Offers Technical Aid

*PA2801145890 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Jan 90 p 15*

[Text] Israeli Ambassador Dr. Reuven Ben-Eliezer has returned to the country after an absence of almost 5 months. His departure was a sign of the Israeli Government's disapproval of the former regime. Upon his return, Ambassador Ben-Eliezer made several courtesy visits, including to President Guillermo Endara, Second Vice President Guillermo Ford, and Foreign Minister Julio Linares, to whom he conveyed the Israeli Government's sympathies and friendship as well as its sincere wishes of success in carrying out the difficult reconstruction and reconciliation task.

Since Israel is one of the most advanced countries in the world in the areas of high technology, agriculture, and scientific research, Ambassador Ben-Eliezer proposed, on behalf of the Israeli Government, a technical cooperation agreement with Panama. This would entail sending Israeli experts in the above- mentioned fields; giving courses in Panama; increasing the number of Panamanian scholarship holders sent to Israel; bilateral cooperation in scientific research, etc.

## Philippines Recognizes Endara Government

*PA2701191690 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 27 Jan 90 p 1-A*

["Note" from Philippine President Corazon Aquino to President Guillermo Endara Galimany; dated 29 December 1989]

[Text] Your Excellency:

I have the honor and pleasure of informing you that the Philippine Government has decided to recognize the government recently installed under your mandate as legitimate and democratically elected. We wholeheartedly express our congratulations and wish you the best. The establishment of your government is the fortunate result of the Panamanians' heroic and brave struggle to rescue their lost democracy.

We pray that divine providence will give you and the Panamanian people the necessary strength and unity to withstand the changes that have to be confronted to reconstruct your democratic institutions and to restore your battered economy.

We expect relations between our countries to be strong in the future, as we are fraternal nations that share a common hispanic heritage and a commitment to democracy.
Sincerely,
Corazon Aquino

## Cyprus Recognizes Endara Government

*PA2801150690 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Jan 90 p 6*

[Text] Nikiforos Constantakis, consul general of the Republic of Cyprus in Panama, has said that Andreas Mavrommatis, new ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations and concurrent ambassador before the illustrious Government of the Republic of Panama, who replaces retiring ambassador Dino Moushoutas, will arrive in Panama soon to present his credentials at the Presidential Palace.

This represents the Government of the Republic of Cyprus' complete recognition of the national reconstruction and reconciliation regime led by President Guillermo Endara Galimany.

## PRD's Escobar Bethancourt Turns Himself In

*PA2801193990 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Dr. Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, a prominent member of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], last night turned himself in to the U.S. Army. The 60-year-old politician was on a most-wanted list of the Panamanian and U.S. authorities.

## Argentina

### Menem Meets With Uruguayan President-Elect

*PY2701001790 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1839 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jan (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem today shared a "working breakfast" with Uruguayan President-elect Luis Alberto Lacalle. The two leaders analyzed bilateral issues and the Latin American integration process.

Menem and Lacalle, who spoke for 1 and ½ hours at Government House, were accompanied by Argentine and Uruguayan officials. Lacalle said after the meeting that the agenda included "issues that may be important for my trip to the United States." Lacalle will visit Washington next week to meet with President George Bush, with whom he will address "regional issues in which Argentina and Uruguay are interested."

Lacalle announced he will meet with Menem again on 23 February to "discuss a larger agenda" that will include matters of mutual interest such as fishing and the construction of a bridge over the River Plate that would connect Buenos Aires and Colonia.

The Uruguayan president-elect said that during his term he would like "to make progress" toward the creation of a Latin American common market, but he noted "it would be unrealistic to expect this task to be completed during my administration."

He said that "before meeting with Bush, I wanted to hear the Argentine president's opinions on the regional situation."

On the subject of drug trafficking, he said "action against this scourge will be reinforced on the domestic front and in the field of international cooperation."

Lacalle was accompanied during the "working breakfast" with Menem by Uruguayan Deputy-elect Arturo Huerbert. Menem was accompanied by Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo, Interior Minister Julio Mera Figueroa, Secretary General of the Presidency Alberto Kohan, and Technical Secretary Raul Granillo Ocampo.

### Menem on Economic Rumors, Kidnapping Threats

*PY2601204990 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Report by Marta Lopez from Government House]

[Excerpts] President Menem summoned journalists accredited to Government House at 1240 to deny two rumors related to the economic situation and to denounce threats made against the family of Economy Minister Erman Gonzalez. [passage omitted]

The rumors claim that President Menem had asked a certain sector of the community to prepare an alternative economic program and that he had said 1982 Bonexes [external dollar-denominated bonds] would be paid with 1989 Bonexes. [passage omitted]

The third point mentioned by President Menem—who seemed nervous, emotional, and angry—concerned a threat against the family of Economy Minister Erman Gonzalez. Gonzalez was told that a member of his family would be kidnapped if he insisted on implementing the current economic plan. President Menem said Minister Gonzalez received a phone call last night and that the caller had told him his youngest son had been kidnapped. This was not true, fortunately, but the family had to go through hours of anguish because the son had gone to the movies earlier and had not yet returned.

[Begin Menem recording] One of the groundless, stupid, cruel, and [word indistinct] rumors stated that the president of the Republic had asked a certain sector of the national political and economic sector to prepare an alternate plan. This rumor must have been spread by certain people who feel intimidated by the economic proposals of the government. [Words indistinct] among all of us?

We cannot and have not considered the possibility of changing, even slightly, the economic plan that we have been implementing, which is being skillfully directed by Minister Gonzalez. We will not give up any aspect of this plan. Based on [words indistinct] we permanently [words indistinct] the organizations to the very end. We are defending the interests of the Argentine Republic and people. We shall not give in to the spurious interests of those who intend to continue profiting by speculation and usury and who have led the country to its current situation. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Regarding the threats against Minister Gonzalez, President Menem said the matter is being investigated and that there are some hints as to which sectors could have made them. According to Menem, these sectors are connected to people who have profited by speculation and usury throughout the most recent years. Answering a journalist's question, Menem said the results of the investigation will be made public and that the names of those who are trying to hinder government efforts to stabilize the situation will undoubtedly be announced to the people. [passage omitted]

President Menem noted that these sectors are conducting a campaign not only against government economic measures but also in an attempt to discredit the government.

### Foreign Debt Negotiating Team Reorganized

*PY2601134890 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 23 Jan 90 p 8*

[Text] Economy Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez held a long meeting yesterday with the president at Government House. After the meeting he talked to reporters on the foreign debt negotiation, the new responsibilities of

Presidential Adviser Alvaro Alsogaray, and the responsibility of the Economy Ministry on the issue. Gonzalez said all decisions must have the previous approval of the president and the Congress.

The meeting was presided over by President Carlos Menem. Public Works Minister Roberto Dromi, Economy Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez, and Presidential Adviser Alvaro Alsogaray attended the meeting which lasted over 2 hours (from 1900 until after 2100). Senator Eduardo Menem joined the meeting close to the end.

Gonzalez announced later that Alvaro Alsogaray's responsibilities as foreign debt negotiator have been changed. From now on Alsogaray will discuss only preliminary agreements with commercial banks without reaching any definitive agreements.

Gonzalez said that Central Bank official Carlos Carvallo will deal with the international financial organizations while Alsogaray will negotiate with commercial banks and report to the Economy Ministry.

All reports on their negotiations will then be submitted to the president who will submit the results to Congress.

Alsogaray today said the present economic program "should not provoke a recession" if things "are done well and the foreign debt is renegotiated."

Alsogaray said the renegotiation of the foreign debt "will mean an inflow of capital which in turn will provoke large-scale expansion, because the country needs the capital that was not coming before because our economic system was wrong."

Alsogaray said the Economy Ministry will continue to deal with the "institutional" part of the debt which is negotiated with the IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club.

### Domestic Trade Secretary Resigns Upon Request

*PY2601195090 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Jan 90 p 1*

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Domestic Trade Secretary Pablo Challu confirmed yesterday that he has presented his resignation in response to the request of Economy Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez, who is planning a "profound restructurization" of the Domestic Trade Secretariat.

Challu told reporters that "in the course of my meeting last Tuesday [23 January] with Minister Gonzalez, he asked for my resignation due to the structural reforms he has taken on in the economic sphere."

Challu said that today will be his last day at the helm of the Secretariat and that the minister would give details of the proposed revamping next week.

According to Ministry sources, two possibilities have emerged regarding the nature of the reform. One involves the dissolution of the Secretariat and its replacement by an administrative body responsible for domestic trade matters but which will be under Gonzalez's direct supervision.

The other version predicts the unification of the Secretariat with that of Industry and Foreign Trade under the jurisdiction of Jorge Pereyra de Olazabal.

### New Defense Minister Humberto Romero Sworn In

*PY2601231590 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1336 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jan (DYN)—President Carlos Menem today administered the oath of office to new Defense Minister Humberto Romero in the White Hall of Government Palace. Members of the cabinet, the chiefs of the joint staffs of the three Armed Forces services, and outgoing Defense Minister Italo Luder attended the ceremony.

Romero was applauded by the attending public as he entered the White Hall with Menem and Luder. He was again applauded when he took the oath of office.

### Contradictions on SIDE, Tourism Resignations

*PY2601195890 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Jan 90 p 1*

[Text] (NA-DYN)—In one of the most serious days of contradictory statements from top members of the Justicialist administration, the resignations of State Intelligence (SIDE) Secretary Juan Bautista Yofre and Tourism Secretary Omar Fassi Lavalle were denied and ratified at least three times each, with President Carlos Menem and Presidential Spokesman Humberto Toledo issuing clashing statements throughout the day.

In the morning Toledo said that Yofre had presented his resignation to become national representative at the Interamerican Development Bank in Washington and that Fassi Lavalle's situation was "indefensible" after having been caught by the press spending his holidays in Uruguay after starring in a government ad urging Argentines to vacation in their country.

In turn, Senate Speaker Eduardo Menem, the President's brother, said that Fassi Lavalle "cannot remain much longer in his post."

At midday the head of state ruled out both reports and stressed that "there are no changes in the cabinet." When reminded of his brother's comment, he replied: "The President is Carlos, not Eduardo Menem."

In the afternoon Toledo partially retracted, explaining that Yofre had not really presented a formal resignation, but that he "had expressed his intention of doing so soon due to the current studies for re-structuring the agency."

He also expressed his surprise at a cable from the state-owned news agency TELAM taking Fassi Lavalle's

removal for granted. "They should have consulted me," he told the press. "He continues in his post with the full support of the President."

In the evening Menem told the press that "we will make as many changes as are necessary for complying with the mission the Argentine people gave us" and that "there could be news next week" as to the resignation of Yofre.

### Union Leaders Support Menem's 'Social Agreement'

*PY2701005790 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 25 Jan 90 p 5*

[Text] President Carlos Menem has managed to obtain the support of union leaders Saul Ubaldini, Lorenzo Miguel, and Diego Ibanez for the political and social agreement proposed by the government. Menem also obtained the support of other union leaders who claim to be independent of the conflict between the two CGT [General Confederation of Labor] factions, such as Juan Zanola (bank workers union leader), Oscar Lescano (power), and Armando Cavalieri (commerce).

It is yet not known what attitude will be adopted by the CGT faction presided over by by Guerino Andreoni and the Menemist Liaison Board [mesa de enlace Menemista], whose members did not conceal their surprise and dislike for the agreement when it was officially announced by Secretary General of the Presidency Alberto Kohan, who has served as Menem's delegate over the past few weeks.

Andreoni said that his CGT will express its opinion on the subject today, "since there will first be a plenum meeting with the liaison board, as this is a very important initiative and must be discussed within the organization." Andreoni clarified that the chief of state "did not exclude us" from the agreement.

President Menem yesterday reported that he had signed a document of unity with the above-mentioned labor union leaders and asserted that a social pact may be achieved without the unification of the CGT.

Menem yesterday held an unscheduled lunch meeting with Ibanez, leader of the United Trade Union of State Petroleum Workers (SUPE), at this union's headquarters. Ubaldini, Miguel, Juan Jose Zanola, Oscar Lescano, and Armando Cavalieri also attended the lunch.

The president said the document reflects "the desire for unity in the workers movement." Menem expressed his "optimism, as I maintain in all other facets of life," regarding an agreement at the heart of the splintered Justicialist labor unions.

Menem also said that under the current circumstances "the social pact can be achieved, perhaps with some difficulty given the lack of unity, but it can be achieved."

"However, if we achieve unity it will be much better, but that is the responsibility of the union leaders," the president added. Menem advised the union leaders that "national interests come before labor conflicts, and unity must therefore be sought first."

Menem, who said that the document will be made public, stated that "it is not a pact; rather, it simply expresses our wishes."

Soon after the meeting began, the Menemist CGT began to analyze the document at the headquarters of the mechanical workers union with the participation of the following union leaders: Andreoni, Pedro Goyeneche (textile), Carlos West Ocampo (health), Lesio Romero (beef), Juan Reyes (restaurants), and Ramon Valle (insurance). They then were visited briefly by Secretary General of the Presidency Alberto Kohan, who filled them in on the document.

Andreoni said the document "reflects a position similar to the one we advocated even before Menem did; that is, to support an administration that is becoming very complex because of the crisis. [no closing quotation mark as published]

However, he said this issue will be discussed by his sector and that "the resolutions to be adopted should have the support of all the organizations because it will be highly beneficial to achieve the proposed objectives."

He added: "In other words, it is necessary to have a commitment by which all workers, through their labor unions, would assert their desire for unity and their commitment to solving the Argentine crisis within the framework of the social pact."

Andreoni also said that his CGT was not "excluded" by Menem because "had we invited the president to a similar meeting or luncheon, he would have accepted."

### Visiting Nigerian Kings: Menem 'Sent by God'

*PY2601131890 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1052 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[All names as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (DYN)—Nigerian Kings Olubuse II and Okagbue II, who last night met with Argentine President Carlos Menem to analyze the possibility of increasing trade between the two countries, stated solemnly at Government House that "the president of the Argentines has been sent by God to the country."

Wearing traditional tunics draped with gold, and turbans adorned with [word indistinct] gold and marble, the kings made brief remarks to reporters in an African dialect, in a solemn and majestic tone that reflected their regal position.

King Olubuse II, who is head of the community of the Yorubas, stated: "I am a spiritual chief, and if I tremble when I speak, it is because I am addressing someone sent by God to be the president of the Argentines."

The king, who is called Oni de Ife, and who belongs to a dynasty of the seventh century, was carrying a baton made of ivory, gold, and precious stones. According to a source of the African delegation the baton is worth about $10 million.

In addition to being spiritual and political leaders of the Yorubas and the Ibos communities, with some 65 million subjects in Nigeria, and 30 million in the United States, the Caribbean, and Brazil, the kings have business responsibilities. The Yoruba king, for example, manages a holding [preceding word given in English] company made up of more than 100 production and service enterprises.

### Hidden Microphones in Government House, Residence

*PY2801221090 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1903 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Jan (TELAM)—Raul Granillo Ocampo, presidential legal and technical secretary, played down the importance of the hidden microphones found in Government House and the Olivos Residence. He said "this is nothing new; it is an old thing" and occurs "not only in Argentina but also in other countries."

He pointed out that the investigation being carried out to find the people responsible for the espionage "is not an investigation that has just begun; the investigation is an ongoing task." He added that "the public is now simply becoming aware of it."

Granillo Ocampo said that "nowadays it is very important to have adequate information before making a decision," and that is the purpose of the hidden microphones. He added that "some people without any moral, ethical, or legal principles will attempt to get information by invading privacy, which is illegal." [passage omitted]

### Restrictions on Communist Citizens Lifted

*PY2601123890 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 23 Jan 90 p 14*

[Text] The Executive Branch has decided to revoke the rules that regulated the entry of foreigners coming from "countries led by communist regimes or people's democracies." The rules prevented those foreigners from obtaining permanent residence status in Argentina.

The decision is contained in Law No 23,768, which was promulgated on 22 January. This law repeals Decree No 2,457 that was issued by the de-facto government headed by Jose Maria Guido in 1963 and which was ratified by Law No 16,478.

Decree No 2,457 established that "residents or citizens of countries led by communist regimes or people's democracies who request temporary authorization to stay in Argentina to engage in commercial, technical, cultural, or sports activities, calling for official or common visas, shall fulfill the appropriate requirements and shall be subject to the terms of the law."

Decree No 2,457 included a series of legal and technical requirements prior to the issuance of a special 3-month document, which could be renewed for further 3-month periods. This document "granted no right whatsoever of permanent residence."

## Bolivia

### U.S. Criticized for Not Attending Meeting

*PY2701152090 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] The Patriotic Axis has stated that the United States is not interested in holding an interparliamentary meeting on drug trafficking because such a meeting would undermine U.S. interests in the upcoming presidential summit.

Legislator (Gregorio Lanza) has criticized the decision of the Bolivian Congress to postpone the interparliamentary meeting. He said this postonement undermines Bolivian interests.

Up to now, the Bolivian Congress has not adopted any position on those issues that President Paz Zamora will raise at the Cartagena presidential summit.

(Lanza) added that the postponement of the North-South interparliamentary meeting shows that the power groups and the U.S. Government are not interested in holding a pluralistic and democratic international meeting on the drug-trafficking struggle.

(Lanza) believes the U.S. position is based on the involvement of U.S. military troops in the erradication of drug trafficking through the elimination of coca leaves. He added that the Bolivian executive branch should inform the people about the latest agreements signed by Bolivia at the recent Santa Cruz preparatory meeting and thus work for the goal of Bolivians to implement a national antidrug policy that safeguards Bolivian interests instead of those of the United States.

### Paz: Argentina 'Fulfilled' Financial Commitments

*PY2601142290 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] The Argentine Government has fulfilled its commitments with Bolivia in the past 5 months. There is, therefore, no reason for alarm over their delay in paying for the gas that Argentina purchased in September.

These remarks were made by President Paz in answer to the concern shown by journalists over the difficulties presently facing the Treasury over the lack of resources.

Many local public institutions have not paid their staff salaries because the Treasury was unable to disburse the money for lack of liquidity. The Finance Ministry has

said the problem will be solved when Argentina pays the $18.5 million it owns for gas purchased in September. [passage omitted]

### 6,000 Hectares of Coca To Be Eradicated in 1990

*PY2701115690 La Paz Television Boliviana Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] During a news conference today, Mauro Bertero Gutierrez, minister of agriculture, campesino affairs, and livestock affairs, said that the government will eradicate 6,000 hectares of coca crops in 1990.

[Begin Bertero recording] Under Law 1,008 there is a commitment with the Bolivian people, and the government must respect its provisions. Under this law, it is expected that 6,000 hectares of coca plantations be eradicated in 1990. The president of the Republic has on many occasions explained the concept of eradication to the Bolivian people, and he explained the significance of alternate development to the world at the September 1989 UN meeting. We should provide a possibility, through the eradication of coca plantations, for a true alternative that can assure markets and good prices abroad and at home. [end recording]

## Brazil

### Collor Comments on Debt, International Relations

*PY2701155090 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] President-elect Fernando Collor will end his official visit to the United States today and will depart for Japan, where he will arrive at 0400 Brasilia time tomorrow.

Yesterday, Collor received an unexpected invitation from U.S. President George Bush for dinner at the White House.

The dinner forced Collor to change his entire agenda. His meetings with the U.S. secretary of commerce, the Environmental Agency administrator, and the secretary of the Treasury had to be canceled. Collor managed to keep his engagements, however, with the IDB president and the IMF managing director.

Collor spoke at the OAS, where he proposed a different treatment for the problem of the foreign debt. He said the economic, political, and social situation of a country must be considered when assessing the problem, because we have been walking on thin ice for the past few years. The adoption of a rational, balanced, and constructive solution is urgent, Collor said. It is necessary to change the insensitive and intransigent approach for an intelligent and sensible one before it is too late, he added.

Collor also said it is urgent to find new kinds of international relationships. The freedom and democracy that today characterize Latin America's decisive and historic transformation should also encourage a new style of international coexistence, Collor said.

Collor also said that the process of integration in Latin America, for which he will struggle, has become something real because it has the support of the people.

### Further on 24 Jan Collor News Conference

*PY2701194590 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jan 90 pp 6, 7*

[News conference by President-elect Fernando Collor de Mello with foreign and local reporters at the Itamaraty Auditorium in Brasilia on 24 January]

[Excerpts] TV GLOBO: The Eximbank has placed Brazil on the high-risk list in the international financial market because Brazil has failed to service its debt since August/September last year. The total amount that will be overdue by March will be close to $7 billion. You have mentioned the reactivation of economic growth, but our country has no domestic savings. Consequently, you will have to attract foreign funds. My question is about the plans and proposals you will put forward to our creditors and to potential investors. Will you resume payments on our debt? What will your specific proposal be?

Collor: The main objective of the Eximbank attitude is to gain ground in the negotiations over the foreign debt it will hold with Brazil.

Brazil suspended the payment of interest in November 1989. On the date of my inauguration, overdue interest will amount to between $5.5 billion and $7 billion. Brazil has been placed on the list of high-risk countries. That is merely a position, a change, so to speak, through which our creditors seek to improve their negotiating position. However, we should try to avoid it.

Yesterday I talked with U.S. Treasury Under Secretary David Mulford. I told him that during the trip that I will begin today I would like to become acquainted with the individuals with whom we will engage in a broad negotiation of our foreign debt. I will not present any specific proposal because I will be able to do that only after I have been formally inaugurated.

I told Mr. Mulford that in the first week after my inauguration we will be in Washington with to submit our proposal: a Brazilian Government proposal for renegotiating our debt. This proposal will be based on a fundamental condition: We cannot give up our economic growth. Consequently, the point in question is not how much we will grow after we repay our debt, but how much we will be able to pay after our economic growth has been guaranteed. In the final analysis, only with economic growth will we be able to solve the very serious social problems which we are now confronting. Only if our country grows will we have the necessary funds to repay our external and internal debt.

Radio Alvorada of Belo Horizonte: Your government program provides for a reduction of the public deficit,

including a reduction of fiscal incentives. How do you intend to implement this policy in the regions that survive on fiscal incentives, like the northern and the northeastern regions and the Manaus duty-free zone?

Collor: We are clearly aware that countless incentives and subsidies have been granted, perhaps without careful analysis and perhaps without taking into account the basic needs of the sector which received the subsidies.

What I advocate and what I will do is promote a careful revision of all subsidies and incentives to see whether they are really necessary and whether they promote development in lower-capacity regions.

The conclusions of this study, which we are already undertaking, will help us select the areas where subsidies will continue and those where subsidies will be eliminated.

ASSOCIATED PRESS: In your first news conference you strongly criticized the U.S. invasion of Panama. On this trip, however, you will first meet with President Bush, who has begun a diplomatic offensive in an attempt to repair the damage caused with his Latin American allies. What will your reaction to this conciliatory attitude by the U.S. be? Will you maintain your critical position, or have you already begun to act like a Brazilian president who needs U.S. financial help?

Collor: My attitudes do not usually depend on the needs that I may eventually have as a person or as president. I usually base my attitudes exclusively on the philosophical implications of an event like the one which has now occurred in Panama.

The criticism that I made during the invasion was not aimed at the United States; it was aimed at any country or any agency on our continent which might violate the principle of self-determination, which is essential for peaceful coexistence.

Beyond any other consideration, the principle of self-determination has been the main victim of the Panama invasion. This action essentially involved the violation of that fundamental right; it involved the violation of international law.

I would criticize such an action by the United States or by any other country.

GAZETA MERCANTIL: We currently have to move the equivalent of nearly $60 billion in government securities through the overnight market each day. The financial market is restless. What are your plans for the internal debt?

Collor: I believe that now more than ever there is a need for the Brazilian Government to demonstrate that it wants to clean up the state financially and that it wants to resume the path of economic development hand in hand with justice and social well-being. What we have verified is that in all these processes of economic adjustment and in the implementation of new economic programs, the government has always demanded sacrifices from society as a whole while not demanding any sacrifices from itself. Instead of words and speeches, Brazilian society is demanding examples from the government; effective actions and attitudes that clearly demonstrate this economic adjustment program begins with the state.

Everyone knows that control over the budget has been lost, that expenditures by the state apparatus are overextended, that there is waste, that corruption exists, and that there is disorder at all levels of public administration. Our first action will be to reduce the size of the state so it will no longer be inefficient, gigantic, and corrupt. Instead, it will be a light, austere, and efficient state. Measures to this end have been announced and they will be adopted on the first day of our administration.

As for our debts, internal and external—we have already talked about the external debt—referring specifically to the internal debt, the problem is not the size of the internal debt but its time schedule. What we need is a more accomodating time profile so we can finance the public sector without that daily pressure to redeem 7-8 trillion new cruzados in government securities to roll over our internal debt. I believe this can be done, and not with unilateral measures, not with measures imposed from the top: this can be done without much difficulty in the market through the confidence and credibility that the future government now enjoys. This should help to extend the time profile of the internal debt by introducing into the market long-term securities that will find buyers or investors. This is not true currently time because there is a lack of the minimum, elementary, and indispensable condition that an investor demands: confidence in the economic system and the ruling government. This will not be the case beginning 15 March.

COMERCIO DE RECIFE: I would like more details on the question posed by my colleague from Radio Coral regarding the elimination of some fiscal incentives and subsidies. I would like to know if your government program foresees an end to the Northeast Investments Fund, Finor, and the end of the system for equalizing sugar cane prices in the northeast. Also, what changes would your government introduce to the Sudene [Superintendency for Development of the Northeast]?

Collor: I must answer the first two questions negatively, because we understand our reality and realize that Finor and the sugar cane price-equalization system are financing mechanisms that are indispensable for the economic and social development of the northeast region. They are operating well; we have to do some fixing and improving to make them more efficient. They will basically continue to function as they do now.

As for Sudene, I have publicly made a commitment to make it into an instrument of economic development for the northeast. When late President Juscelino Kubitschek created Sudene, it was at the ministerial level. The Sudene head was in direct contact with the nation's president, and this speeded up all decisions regarding the

northeast. Sudene functioned very well in its first years. It was later relegated to a secondary place; it ceased to be a forum for political debate because the decisions by the state governors who were members of its deliberative council began to be subjected to decisions made by the national technocracy, whose votes in that council had increased over those of the governors. Sudene began to lose importance.

Beginning 15 March, the head of Sudene will conduct business directly with the nation's president. We will reform this agency to make it more effective, more responsive to today's issues, and more suited to the region's demands for development programs. [passage omitted]

O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO: In the past 2 years Brazil has become something of an international target, not because of its foreign debt but because of the destruction of the environment and the Amazon forests. How will you handle the issue during your trip, and what will you do about it during your administration?

Collor: I made my position very clear during my trip to Europe when I was still a candidate. All of us must make a commitment to the environment. A commitment to the environment is a commitment to life. It is not possible to separate one from the other.

Brazil does not accept—will not accept—being tried on this issue during my government. Brazil will not accept being placed in that position by those who hold the country responsible for all the ecological catastrophes in the world. An article in TIME magazine, for instance, shows that 89 percent of the carbon monoxide that is thrown into the atmosphere is produced by industrialized countries. Brazil is not included on that list. It is this carbon monoxide that is producing the greenhouse effect and the acid rain over Canadian and Scandinavian forests.

I have a very clear position on the environmental issue. I think each country should clean up its own backyard. We will not accept foreign electoral campaigns being based on our ecological situation here.

It is true—and this is directed to our people, because we are the ones who will decide what to do about it—that past governments have not cared enough about preserving our environment. The examples are there for everyone to see. I have seen them. We can see the problem in our Mato Grosso swamps, our Amazon forests, our Atlantic forests, the Jureia [Beaches south of Rio]. We have problems with our rivers, our lakes, our seacoasts. In some regions we have the climate as evidence. We will implement an environmental policy to address all these problems, to preserve our environment and to recover areas that have been destroyed. We will begin implementation of our ecological policy immediately after we take over on 15 March. We must note, however, that many of the things being said about the issue are not true.

During my recent trip to Europe I handed a proposal to each head of state with whom I met. The proposal is not mine; it was first announced by Professor Samuel Benchimol. The document proposed an international tax on pollution through a program coordinated by the United Nations. The document proposed to charge each country a certain amount per ton of toxic gas or pollutants it throws into the atmosphere. The implementation of the program would be easy because the necessary equipment has already been tested in some large cities and lakes. The fund that would be created would be administered by the United Nations. The money would be used in countries with serious environmental problems to preserve the environment in some cases, and to recover areas that have been destroyed in others.

The proposal was viewed favorably by countries that do not pollute much but frowned upon by countries that create a lot of pollution. The proposal unmasks the rather cynical way in which the issue is handled. In foreign lands the issue of the Amazon region and the clearing of forests by burning, of which we very much disapprove, are reportedly responsible for all kinds of environmental problems. Brazil will be blamed if the North Pole melts before its time, if acid rain falls on Canada, if temperatures rise more than usual, or if tides get higher. We all know this is not true.

Industrialized countries must accept a large part of the responsibility for the environmental c[illegible]nges on the planet. I think the issue should not be used for political purposes. All parties must sit down and honestly discuss the problem without accusing anyone, seeking ways to help each other. Industrialized countries, because they have better technicians and more advanced technologies, are better suited to offer their technologies to less-developed countries. This help should be given without charging any fee because the problem affects the entire world.

Some countries today forbid the use of certain products in their territory but allow their factories to export them to other countries. This practice should also end. We know that pollution, no matter where it begins, affects the entire world.

We must discuss the issue in a frank, open way. Brazil will not accept being tried on the issue. Otherwise, Brazil will also claim the right to try others. But this will not solve our environmental problems. I am ready to sit down to discuss the problem—without accusations against Brazil—to seek the proper approaches to solve the problem. [passage omitted]

VISAO MAGAZINE: Mr President, you are getting ready to hold international contacts that are extremely important for our country. You will meet famous chiefs of state. VISAO magazine wants to know what you will tell these chiefs of state about this uncontrolled printing fever, which is responsible for our high inflation rate, and what measures will be taken to control it.

Collor: This printing fever, the sale of public debt bonds in the market, and the exaggerated increase in taxes are

a result of the following fact: The government budget is unbalanced. It is unbalanced because the government spends more than it collects. When this occurs, the government must find a way to balance revenues and expenses. The government usually prints more money, sells debt bonds in the financial market, or increases taxes. The latter is the only policy that does not increase inflation. The problem, however, is that Brazilian society cannot bear another tax increase. The policy of increasing taxes cannot be adopted because the tolerance of Brazilian society has reached its maximum level; also, tax collection in Brazil is very unfair.

Taxes are currently being paid only on salaries and very rarely on capital. The wage earner has no way to escape taxes because they are automatically deducted from salaries and the pay list is controlled. Therefore, there is no way to avoid taxes.

On the other hand, capital seldom pays taxes because there are shrewd ways to avoid them. This is why tax collection in Brazil is unfair.

As taxes cannot be increased, the government seeks to balance its budget by printing money or selling public debt bonds. This is why changes must be made, not in how much money must be printed, not in how many debt bonds must be redeemed, nor in how much taxes must be increased, but in the amount of money spent by the government. We must reduce our expenses. We must reduce the size of the government and make it more effective. When the size of our administrative body is reduced to fit the amount of money we collect in taxes, we will balance our budget. If we can achieve this balanced budget, we will have taken a giant step toward fighting inflation. The problem of printing fever and of the sale of public debt bonds will be entirely under control. [passage omitted]

ISTO E SENHOR: You have already met with creditors, and one of their main demands is that a symbolic payment of $130 million be made before a renegotiation of the foreign debt is resumed. If this turns out to be the case, will you make that symbolic payment?

Collor: As I said earlier in answering the first question, I am not interested in getting into details on this trip. I made this point to Mr Mudford during our meeting yesterday. I intend to explain the main items of our economic proposal: what we intend to do. I will express our commitment to return to the United States, a week after we take over, with a proposal—our proposal—to renegotiate the Brazilian foreign debt.

On this trip I just want to get acquainted with the people with whom I will have to deal in the next 5 years; to talk about our plans at the macroeconomic level; to demonstrate and convey to the world my intention to promote the necessary conditions for this country to resume its growth, to resolve its internal problems from the economic and social standpoints; and to voice our plans to integrate ourselves in a gradual but continuous manner into the world economy, the first-world economy. Naturally, I would like to talk about other technical and economic issues as well. This is the outline of the conversations I will hold, not only in the United States but in all the countries I will visit. [passage omitted]

NOTIMEX: Mr President, you will meet with the U.S. President on 26 January. Relations with the United States have been marked by a number of problems, among them drug trafficking, the foreign debt, and a negative image, justly or unjustly, in the U.S. press. I would like to know what ideas you will take to President Bush to improve these relations, which are the most important for Brazil. Second, I would like to know what ideas you will offer to improve relations with the Soviet Union when you talk with President Gorbachev.

Collor: Our diplomatic relations with both countries are very good. I would say that they are at a very good level. Perhaps because of our trade conflicts with the United States, our relations could be improved. They will improve. Our wish is to maintain a system of permanent consultation; to establish channels of communications with all friendly countries, including, of course, the United States. We have historic, economic, trade, financial, and political ties with the United States. We wish to reactivate these contacts, to make them more frequent and coherent. We think our relations with the United States can be greatly improved.

Relations can indeed be improved provided we can resolve some basic issues in our commercial relations and in the process of renegotiating the foreign debt. These goals will be promoted in a climate of absolute fairness and in defense of our national interests and economic growth.

As for Moscow, I think President Gorbachev is creating an opening to the West. I think that attempt is bringing us closer. My visit to the Soviet Union proves that Gorbachev is interested in maintaining a good understanding with the Brazilian Government through greater technical cooperation, particularly the exchange of information and mutual experiences. This is why I am very enthusiastic about the institutional changes in the Soviet Union. I regret that lives have been lost in this liberation process, but the fact that Gorbachev will receive us shows how important Brazil is today for the Soviet Union.

## Chile

### Military Property, Under Secretaries Considered

*PY2501221690 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal and Defense Minister-designate Patricio Rojas, who will replace Carvajal on 11 March, met this morning to discuss two important issues. The first is related to the clarification made by the government regarding the law approved by the Government Junta on the sale of property belonging

to the Armed Forces. The second issue concerns who should be appointed to head the five undersecretariats of the Defense Ministry in the next administration.

Minister Patricio Carvajal reiterated his opinion that those positions should be held by higher officers of the Armed Forces. Regarding the two issues, Patricio Rojas said:

[Begin recording] [Rojas] We have received an important clarification regarding the law approved by the government junta that was published yesterday. The law is related to the sale of property that belongs to the Armed Forces. The information we previously had was based on a bulletin related to the purchase and sale of property belonging to the Armed Forces. The bulletin contained information on this issue and on government regulations; based on this information, I made a public comment. We will now carefully study the new legislation we have just received before we state our opinion.

[Reporter] Minister Carvajal said he recommended to you that officers be appointed under secretaries in the Defense Ministry because they can do a better job.

[Rojas] The government's opinion that the under secretaries in the Defense Ministry should be superior officers or active-duty generals is well known. I must admit this is an old tradition, with the exception that in some cases the under secretaries were retired officers. We received a memorandum from the government relating to us its points of view in this regard, and we will bear that in mind. I believe President-elect Aylwin's desire to appoint civilians as under secretaries will not in any way affect the good relations we wish to maintain among civilian and military men in the Defense Ministry. [end recording]

The government released an official declaration on this issue explaining the technical aspects that have traditionally influenced the appointment of superior officers from the Armed Forces to the undersecretariats of the Defense Ministry.

1. Patricio Rojas said, quote, the regulation approved by this government establishing that under secretaries of the Defense Ministry should be superior officers or active-duty generals of the Armed Forces violates the constitutional regulations which empower, without restrictions, the president of the Republic to appoint his under secretaries, unquote.

2. In this regard it should be pointed out as an example that since 1924, all the under secretaries of the Defense Ministry have been active-duty officers with only two exceptions, when two retired officers held those positions. To do that, and under the enforcement of the 1925 Constitution, the regulation was changed on two occasions. The last change, which is still in force, states that the under secretaries should be active-duty officers; it was approved by Decree 760 of 1974.

3. Consistent with the previous paragraph, it is not true that this government ordered regulations that violate the 1980 Constitution. If the approved regulations are believed to violate the 1925 Constitution, an issue on which there is disagreement, the violations were made from 1957 to 1973. During some of those years, the interior minister was the man who has now been designated future defense minister. The only change made by the current government was the one made in 1974.

4. The idea of having active-duty officers as under secretaries of the Defense Ministry, beyond the legal precepts in force during the different years, responds to the clear recognition by successive governments, despite their different political ideologies, that the under secretaries should be individuals with technical knowledge so as not to obstruct the institutional operation of the Armed Forces.

5. Armed Forces activities are very complex because of their different specialties, different judgments for operations, and different goals. It is in the Defense Ministry, through the under secretaries, where the Armed Forces cooperate and advise the president on their responsibilities in terms of national defense and security. Therefore, the under secretaries have a more specific function than might be derived from political and strategic considerations in leading the superior destiny of the nation. They have the ability to convey institutional requirements to the defense minister and turn general dispositions of the supreme government related to the different areas of national defense into adequate technical regulations.

6. In conclusion, taking into consideration the previous paragraphs, the governments have preferred, through prudence, to reduce any possibility of political interference in the administrative nature of those institutions. The same prudence should be expected from the people who will assume this very high public responsibility in the future.

## Carvajal Recommends Military Under Secretaries

*PY2601142890 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Defense Minister Rear Admiral Patricio Carvajal has recommended the defense minister appoint active-duty military men as under secretaries to facilitate his work. This was reported after a meeting presided over by Interior Minister Carlos Caceres, in which the ministers analyzed transfer of power procedures with respect to the Defense Ministry.

Carvajal admitted the new administration has the right to change the current arrangement by means of a supreme decree if it prefers to appoint civilian under secretaries.

[Begin Carvajal recording, in progress] ...the minister may be a civilian, but the undersecretary should be a high-ranking officer. This would mean they can quickly

provide responses, but if the under secretaries are civilians, they will have problems.

I do not mean they will be unable to do their work, but it will be slower because they will have to study the regulations one by one. Besides, the professional military man has an advantage; he knows where each military unit and regiment is located. A civilian usually does not know this. A man who has lived his whole life within the institution knows this well. For example, the under secretary of aviation: he should be a career officer, a war pilot, graduated from the staff school, with about 30 years of service. This experience cannot be absorbed by a civilian in a few days. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Defense Minister-designate Patricio Rojas said that the president-elect's decision to appoint civilians as under secretaries of the Defense Ministry will not harm the good relations between civilians and military men. Rojas said he will take into consideration the recommendation made by the current defense minister, but President-elect Patricio Aylwin prefers civilian under secretaries.

When asked whether he will use the Diego Portales building as his ministry, Rojas said the ministry already works there, adding that he must visit the installations to see which area will suit him best.

### Aylwin Designates Future Under Secretaries

*PY2601131090 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 19 Jan 90 pp A1, A15*

[Excerpts] President-elect Patricio Aylwin yesterday designated 24 of the 26 under secretaries who will make up his cabinet and his government team as of 11 March. [passage omitted]

The under secretaries designated by President-elect Patricio Aylwin are:
Interior: Belisario Velasco Baradona (DC) [Christian Democratic Party]
Regional and Administrative Development: Gonzalo Daniel Martner (PS) [Socialist Party].
Foreign Relations: Edmundo Vargas Carreno (DC).
Justice: Marta Worner Tapia (DC).
Finance: Pablo Pinera Echenique (DC).
Economy: Jorge Marshall Rivera (PS).
Fishing: Andres Couve Rioseco (DC).
Education: Raul Allard Neumann (DC).
Agriculture: Maximiliano Cox Balmaceda (DC).
Mining: Ivan Valenzuela (PS).
Transportation: Sergio Gonzalez Tagle (DC).
Telecommunications: pending.
Health: Patricio Silva Rojas (PR) [Radical Party].
Labor: Eduardo Loyola Osorio (PS).
Social Security: Martin Manterola Urzua (PSD) [Social Democratic Party]
Housing and Urbanization: Joan MacDonald Maier (DC).
Public Works: Juan Enrique Miquel Munoz (IC) [Christian Left].
National Assets: Pia Figueroa Edwards (Humanist Party).
Under secretary general of the government: Edgardo Riveros Marin (DC).
Under secretary general of the presidency: Ricardo Solari Saavedra (PS).
Under secretary of War: Carlos Huneeus (DC).
Under secretary of the Navy: Tomas Puig Casanova (PAC) [Liberal Centrist Alliance Party].
Under secretary of Aviation: Mario Fernandez Baeza (DC).
Under secretary of Carabineros: Jorge Kindermann Fernandez (DC).
Under secretary of Investigation: pending
Deputy director of ODEPLAN [National Planning Office]: Alvaro Garcia Hurtado (PS).
Director of the Legislative Division of the Presidential General Under Secretariat: Pedro Correa Opazo (PAC).
Director of the Studies Division of the Presidential General Under Secretariat: Isidro Solis (PR).
Director of the Social Development Division: Liliana Mahn (independent). [passage omitted]

### Interior Minister-Designate Krauss Interviewed

*PY2901165090 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 14 Jan 90 pp D1, D2*

[Interview with Interior Minister-designate Enrique Krauss by Raquel Correa; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [question] Are any of the ministers-designate friends of yours?

[Answer] Yes, Olga Feliu was my schoolfriend and Cesar Ruiz Danyau is Julio Serrano's friend.

[Question] Do you see the group of appointed senators as a bloc that will act against the government?

[Answer] No, I don't think they will act as a bloc against the initiatives of the Patricio Aylwin administration. I don't see the National Renewal or the UDI [Independent Democratic Union] playing that role either. I believe that in Chile we have learned a lesson: everyone must help out. For me it is very positive to hear the comments of Joaquin Lavin and Jaime Guzman, who have been very harsh opponents.

[Question] Do you believe they hope you will fail?

[Answer] Of course. That is the democratic game of the government and the opposition. If we fail it will be because of our mistakes and not because we were pushed or ran into obstacles put in our path.

Regarding public order, during my 3 years as under secretary no one was killed, even though there were some clashes.

[Question] Did you have to deal with Pampa Irigoin...?

[Answer] No. The problem there was that the police force was not used properly by a police official who

failed to contact Santiago, and by a local government official who did not use good sense.

[Question] How would you react if empty lots are "taken over" by poor people. Would you evict them even at the risk of a tragedy?

[Answer] We hope to open the way for participation, therefore we would consider illegal actions unjustified.

[Question] What would you do in the face of an illegal action? Would you impose order even at the risk of another Pampa Irigoin?

[Answer] Definitely: we would have to act. We will try to prevent another Pampa Irigoin but that does not mean that the police force will not have to intervene. Effective police operations follow procedures. Public order is an obligation we will fully enforce. To do that, sometimes we have to pay the price and we will try to keep the price as low as possible. If some people carry out unjustified actions we will act without hesitation.

Regarding the "takeover" of land, this will be unjustifiable because we will try by all means to find a solution to the dramatic problem of housing and the homeless. We need time to do that. We cannot solve in a few months problems that have been dragging on for years. This is what the president told the teachers.

[Question] The Communist teachers gave him 6 months to relieve them from the burden of house mortgages and ...

[Answer] We will see if we can solve that problem in 6 months, otherwise they will have to wait 12 months. We will do our best to solve these complex problems, however, they cannot impose terms.

[Question] Would you say the same thing to political prisoners? Some of them expect the prison doors to open on 11 March.

[Answer] No, the prison doors will not open on 11 March or 14 March. The problem of political prisoners is quite complex. Their process will take a long time. There are things that will not continue to occur, like the case of the nurse who was in prison for 3 years and then was unexpectedly acquitted and released. This is wrong from the viewpoint of process. It is a monstrosity.

[Question] Victor Diaz, one of the 22 prisoners for whom the death penalty was requested for his participation in the attack against Pinochet, told QUE PASA that "Aylwin will not be able to solve the basic problems of the people. We should give him 1 year and see what happens. For the past few years we have prepared our rifles and we are now carrying them on our backs, ready."

[Answer] We will set the conditions for speeding up the process of justice and we will make trial procedures less harsh because the benefit of bail is guaranteed by the Constitution. Political prisoners should have that right if they fulfill the requirements. It is really wrong to typify political prisoners.

[Question] Do you also differentiate between conscientious objectors and criminals?

[Answer] Naturally. Justice Minister-designate Francisco Cumplido will seek ways to solve this problem in the best possible manner.

[Question] Even though the Constitution allows the commanders in chief to keep their posts, the fact that Aylwin has asked Matthei to stay is regarded as an indication that the president-elect believes the Amnesty Law should not be repealed.

[Answer] Of course. I believe the proposal to repeal the amnesty law was a campaign banner. This proposal is part of the platform but, as President-elect Aylwin himself has put it, it is a proposal we have to analyze. No decision has yet been made on the subject. Human rights violations must be accounted for, but not necessarily by repealing the Amnesty Law.

[Question] The military government promised to answer the relatives of missing detainees. The answer, however, has not come. What is the promise of the future Interior Minister in a full democracy?

[Answer] To fully cooperate to provide answers. This is an essential, very complex, issue which has major implications. I believe that the search for the truth is a priority objective.

[Question] What do you think of the PPD [Party for Democracy] proposal to designate a human rights investigative committee in the Chamber of Deputies?

[Answer] This proposal was put forward not only by PPD lawmakers but also by those of my own party... I think it is inappropriate because the committee might become some sort of Nuremberg tribunal. The creation of an investigative committee is being considered. It will not be a congressional organ but a committee that will be subordinated to the president. The objective of this committee will be to provide the truth in the cases of missing detainees.

[Question] That is the job of the courts.

[Answer] The committee will obviously submit all background information to the appropriate court. It is necessary to know the truth in order to do justice.

[Question] Do you believe that this objective can be achieved with the present Judiciary members?

[Answer] It is essential to issue regulations for expeditious legal proceedings. Legal mechanisms should be more expeditious. This is a responsibility of all professionals of the law.

[Question] What is a "prudent deadline"?

[Answer] There are no prudent deadlines. We are looking for the deadlines that are necessary...

[Question] It has been said that special reports are being prepared on human rights violations committed over these past years and that such reports will be aired over Television Nacional under the next government. Reports, reports with evidence...

[Answer] I have not heard anything about that. I would consider it totally negative. I do not mean to forget everything, but I do not think it is healthy to reopen the wounds...

[Question] The CNI [National Intelligence Center] has been dissolved but you have been talking about an intelligence organization. Will it be the CNI under another name?

[Answer] No. The CNI was not only a source of information; it engaged in repression, detention, informing.... In our opinion, we need a scientific-political organization which collects the currently abundant available information....

[Question] A political police force?

[Answer] No. We are not trying to revive the "PP [expansion unknown] fat-bellied men." It is important for the government to have general background information and interpretations that may indicate the future lines of action in areas such as the economy, the labor policy....

[Question] Will that organization be run by civilians, by Carabineros, by the Armed Forces, or by the Investigations Police?

[Answer] The decision has not yet been made. I will give you my own opinion. A small, highly-professional organization should be created with selected personnel. It should operate as impartially as possible. It should not seek to praise the president or produce polls that tell him he is popular and the people think he is very nice. It should be free to say what is happening, it should receive information from academic centers and from the intelligence centers of the Armed Forces and of the forces of order. The organization should be capable of processing all that information and supplying the government with consistent information.

[Question] Like the CIA?

[Answer] No. The CIA operates abroad. We are interested in the internal situation. The French Surete has a highly scientific intelligence organization. It was created under de Gaulle and it was considerably improved under Mitterrand. My idea is to propose the creation of this type of organization. To this end I have created a small study commission.

[Question] What are the activities which would be totally prohibited for this organization?

[Answer] To gather personal information that can be used for blackmail. A considerable portion of the collected information has to do with disqualifying situations. We are interested in general, significant facts, not in private anecdotes.

[Question] Would it then be like a CNI of political scientists...?

[Answer] This organization would gather information of interest to the nation and which should not be obtained through espionage, informers, or torture. It should be able to perform a scientific analysis of the information. [passage omitted]

### Sweden Considering Upgrading Diplomatic Relations

*PY2501161090 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] Swedish Charge d'Affaires (Stephan Rispath) has said that negotiations to establish relations at ambassadorial level with Chile will begin soon. He announced this during a visit he paid to future Housing Minister Alberto Etchegaray. The Swedish charge d'affaires offered his government's aid to the Chilean housing sector. [passage omitted]

The diplomat also said that a Swedish minister will attend the Chilean presidential inauguration.

### Foreign Communist Leaders Meet Teitelboim

*PY2601125090 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 16 Jan 90 p C-4*

[Text] Representatives of the Brazilian, French, Greek, Soviet, Spanish, Uruguayan, and Ecuadoran Communist Parties yesterday met with Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] secretary general Volodia Teitelboim. They addressed several international issues, giving a general description of the situation in each of their countries.

Among the leaders who attended the meeting were Uruguay's Pedro Toledo, Greek Communist Party central committee member Piros Statakis, Soviet Academy of Sciences member Igor Ribalkin, and Roberto Freire, a Communist leader who ran for president in the past Brazilian elections. The leaders visited our country on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the PCCh.

Teitelboim later summarized the agenda, noting that the talks "dealt with the most important international problems and with the sociopolitical situation in their respective countries."

Asked about the new Communist policies and about the changes that European Socialist countries are undergoing, Igor Ribalkin, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the person responsible for Latin American affairs, said that changes are necessary and that "to justify its existence as a party," the Communist Party should adapt itself.

"The tasks of Communist parties are based on changes which one should adopt without dogmas, even if at times this is very difficult," he said.

Uruguay's Pedro Toledo said that, as in his country, the transition period Chile will experience over the next few years will not be sufficient to consolidate democracy. He said that many issues will remain unresolved, particularly in the area of human rights. He compared the Chilean and Uruguayan electoral systems by noting that in his country, congressional seats are won on a proportional and, consequently, "just" basis, while in Chile the results of the elections do not faithfully reflect the will of the people.

Roberto Freire mentioned the large number of Brazilians who supported Luis Inacio "Lula" da Silva in the past Brazilian election, noting that this support was the result of excellent work by the left and of the "excellent" proposals put forward by the Workers Party, which sponsored Lula's candidacy.

### Communists To Forsake Rebellion of the Masses

*PY2701153890 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] The Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] will not resort to its policy of popular rebellion of the masses during the Aylwin administration, PCCh Central Committee member and spokesman Jose Sanfuentes has said.

[Begin Sanfuentes recording] The Communist political line was defined by the PCCh's 15th congress. Comrade Volodia has confirmed the essential facts of our policy, which is in keeping with the new Chilean reality; that is, with the installation of a democratic transition government headed by Patricio Aylwin. We will not promote a rebellion against a government in which our friend German Correa will be transportation minister.

We must also clearly state that we will fully support the democratizing work of the new administration from an independent position. [end recording]

Sanfuentes added that the Communists will help break away from what he called restrictive laws. He also criticized Paulo Longueira and Alberto Espina [Independent Democratic Union and National Renewal Party leaders, respectively]. He said that they are now disguising themselves as white doves and democrats. Sanfuentes said that another 11 September will not take place again and that the Chilean people will know how to defend the democratic system. He added the PCCh is willing to participate in any kind of agreement with the rest of the Marxist left, now that the Broad Party of the Socialist Left, PAIS, will be dissolved.

### Leftist Party Rejects Violence, Says Leader

*PY2701132090 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, has promised not to resort to violence during the Aylwin administration. The MIR is also willing to hold talks with the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] to convince it to abandon its armed struggle. This was stated by MIR leader Patricio Rivas.

[Begin Rivas recording] We would like to clarify this point. A revolutionary policy cannot be built on an unrealistic basis. We, therefore, do not know what we will do in a hypothetical situation. However, given the current situation, the transition process, we can assert that we will not carry out an armed struggle during Patricio Aylwin's administration. This is definite and clear, and it is the result of our confidence in the socialization of this country at a social and political level. [end recording]

As for the FPMR, Rivas said the MIR does not share the position of this ultraleftist group, because the national political situation has changed. Rivas reiterated that the MIR is willing to hold talks with the FPMR.

### Military Judge Grants Amnesty to MIR Leader

*PY2501215290 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 14 Jan 90 pp C-1, C-10*

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Ricardo Gaete Villasenor, Santiago military judge, has granted amnesty to Nelson Gutierrez Yanez, the leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) who left Chile in 1976. Gutierrez Yanez and Andres Pascal Allende had taken asylum at the Apostolic Nunciature, where they stayed for 3 months. Gutierrez Yanez was wanted by the Military Court after a confrontation with police and security personnel in October 1975.

The judge made the decision on 12 January following a request by Judge Hector Salazar Ardiles that Gutierrez Yanez be permitted to be judged under Law 2191 on amnesty, promulgated in 1978. [passage omitted]

## Colombia

### Update on Cartagena Summit Preparations

*PA2901030590 Bogota Inravision Cadena 2 Television in Spanish 0150 GMT 29 Jan 90*

[Text] The presidential summit in Cartagena is becoming increasingly more important in the struggle against drug trafficking and usage. Naturally, strict security measures are being taken for the meeting. Strong security teams will receive the presidents who will be participating in the antidrug summit on 15 February. The national police, Navy, Marines, Army, and Air Force will monitor the security of the presidents, as well as of the 5,000 people who will attend this important summit as observers, advisers, and reporters.

The important event will be attended by George Bush, President of the United States; Jaime Paz Zamorra, president of Bolivia; and Virgilio Barco, president of

Colombia. Over the past few days, the possibility of Peruvian President Alan Garcia attending the summit has arisen.

During the 2-day meeting, no air traffic will be allowed over Cartagena and no planes will be able to fly into the city. The only aircraft that will be able to fly over the city will be Air Force helicopters, aerocommanders, and presidential planes.

The convention center were the meetings will be held has been prepared for the large number of visitors who will be attending. The presidents will meet at the center's Barahona I and II Hall, which seats 1,000 people.

### Police Detain Members of Paid Assassins Gang

*PA2801035190 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Text] Bogota, 27 Jan (EFE)—Colombian police have captured most of the members of a gang of hitmen held responsible for perpetrating more than 48 assassinations and at least 5 massacres.

"The Magnificent," who operated in Bogota, Medellin, Risaralda, Quindio, and Caldas, organized themselves into an armed group in 1988 to run the "errands" of the drug bosses, who paid them by contract.

To this gang of paid assassins is attributed, among others, the death of Medellin Judge Maria Helena Diaz, who was assassinated in this city in mid-1989 last year while conducting a drug trafficking trial. General Miguel Maza Marquez, director of the Administrative Department of Security [DAS], Colombia's secret police, told the press today that the disabling of "The Magnificent" is a "heavy blow against the criminal network of the drug traffickers."

According to Maza Marquez, the drug bosses "lose efficiency without their operational members," as he described the gangs of paid assassins who "work and risk their lives for their bosses."

The 18 detained men, whose ages are between 20 and 45 years, have been taken into custody at the Model Penitentiary in Bogota.

Describing the members of the gang, the Colombian general said they "belong to the medium to low-level types who have made crime their profession," and who work "for several groups of drug traffickers," which could include the Medellin Cartel, Colombia's largest cocaine producer and exporter.

The detention of "The Magnificent" occurred during a special operation by the DAS and the Bogota police, which included a search of most of the "homes" of the group, which have been identified since November.

In these homes the police seized a large number of arms, including automatic rifles and pistols, as well as a great deal of ammunition. The authorities also found a detailed list of the "jobs" performed for the drug bosses and the amounts collected for doing them. The operation included the search of 16 homes of drug traffickers in Bogota this week. In some of them, the police found special storage spaces within the walls for storing money and cocaine.

Some of the houses, located in residential areas in the north of Bogota, belonged to Jesus Evelio Zapata Lopez, head of the little known Bogota Cartel, who was captured on 11 January. The homes, all of them well furnished and equipped with sophisticated security systems, were used in some instances as locations for the final process in the refining of cocaine.

With these actions, Gen. Maza Marquez has reiterated that the government's instructions have been "to continue the struggle against the drug trafficking organizations," a "no-deal, no-quarters" war which was declared on 18 August.

However, Maza Marquez, has said nothing about the increasing rumors that the Colombian Government and the drug trafficking kingpins have already struck a deal and that "the true war" has ended thanks to an agreement whereby the drug traffickers will suspend their attacks and kidnappings and the government will stop extraditions.

### Army Dismantles Large ELN Guerrilla Camp

*PA2801030290 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0135 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Text] Today the National Army dismantled the largest ELN [Army of National Liberation] camp in the Middle Magdalena region. Apparently, authorities arrived a few minutes after the main commanders of the subversive group had left.

The camp was built for at least 100 men. There was a 200-sqare meter sentry box at the entrance. There were also closed dormitories for the commanders, dining rooms, two kitchens, an exercise field, a stream, an underground stove to reduce smoke to a minimum, latrines, and a small soccer field, among other things. Traps similar to those used in Vietnam were also discovered, some with sharp pieces of wood hanging from trees, and others hidden underground, as well as several defense trenches.

According to the authorities, Spanish priest and ELN Leader Manuel Perez has stayed overnight at the camp on several occasions. The guerrillas who had been occupying the site fled a few hours before the land and airborne troops arrived. Before entering, soldiers of the (Deluyer) Battalion had to defuse several bombs left behind by the rebels.

The camp is now being occupied by soldiers who are periodically supplied by helicopters of the 5th Brigade. The site was the most complete of all the ELN camps discovered so far.

## Guyana

### Hoyte Says Economic Policies 'Showing Results'

*FL2601164490 Bridgetown CANA in English 2227 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Guyana, Jan 25, CANA—The Guyana Government, contending that its policies "are showing results," says that it will not abandon its controversial Economic Recovery Programme (ERP). While it will continue to press for "more manageable terms," it will not abandon the arrangements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), President Desmond Hoyte told the national assembly (Parliament) this week. In the address, Hoyte also called on members of Parliament to hold an early debate in the Caribbean Community (Caricom).

Guyana launched its ERP last April, announcing a devaluation of the dollar that triggered a round of price hikes. The programme is under fire from trade unionists and opposition politicians, who complain it has eroded living standards here.

Hoyte said the government's ERP has not been without its problems but the successes achieved so far have confirmed the correctness of the underlying policies. In the circumstances, the government must proceed resolutely with the implementation of the programme, he said.

He said the Guyana support group of Western donor countries which had pledged 95 million U.S. dollars for the ERP over the three year period, 1989-1991, has, to date, disbursed 27 million U.S. dollars.

Hoyte also told the opening session of Parliament that the government has been able to achieve the rescheduling of the country's debts to the Paris Club as well as to Trinidad and Tobago, Caribbean Multilateral Clearing Facility and Brazil and is now about to start negotiations with the commercial banks for the rescheduling of the debts due to them.

"The results have been encouraging. We have at present, more overseas companies participating in our economy than we have ever had in our history," the Guyanese leader pointed out.

In addition, both local and Caribbean entrepreneurs are demonstrating confidence in the economy and the government's stringent fiscal and monetary measures have succeeded in their purpose of restraining the rate of inflation, he said.

Hoyte said that perhaps the most striking evidence of the success of his government's policies is the fact that Reynolds International has recently made a large investment in the bauxite sector and is contemplating an even bigger involvement in the sector.

In addition, the memoranda signed recently with Alcan of Canada and Bookers of the United Kingdom, the former major owners of Guyana's now nationalised bauxite and sugar industries, respectively, could lead to those companies becoming involved again in these industries in association with the government and people of Guyana.

And, in a thinly veiled reference to some opposition criticism of his government's divestment/investment policies, he said that after nearly 24 years of independence Guyanese ought to be sufficiently self-assured to be able to negotiate with overseas investors and secure arrangements that are in the best interest of their country.

He stressed that given the size of the investment needed to promote Guyana's development the greater part of it will have to come from overseas and without it the country's extensive resources of timber, gold, diamond, and petroleum will not be developed.

The president continued: "Sugar and bauxite will not survive indefinitely unless we make strategic alliances to establish beneficial linkages within the global economy. Such alliances are necessary to enable these industries, and, indeed, the rest of the economy, to have access to the investment, technology and expertise which they so urgently need. They are vital too in securing market access for our exports. We should avoid the witless assumption that attracting foreign investment into the country means selling out the country. Foreign investment is the mechanism by which we can make the strategic alliances that will ensure our survival, growth and development in a very complex and fiercely competitive world."

### Bauxite Agreement Signed With Canandian Company

*FL2601165990 Bridgetown CANA in English 1448 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan. 26, CANA—The Guyana Government and Alcan Aluminium Ltd have signed an agreement which industry officials here said could pave the way for the significant reinvolvement of the Canadian company in the running of Guyana's major bauxite operations at Linden, 65 miles south of here. A joint statement issued Thursday at the end of government-Alcan talks gave no details about a possible joint venture arrangement. However, it said that the two parties have agreed to jointly study the needs of the Linden operations with a view to ensuring that Linden can return to its former position as "one of the world's most reliable suppliers of competitive bauxite." Alcan owned and ran the Linden complex before the industry was nationalised in 1971.

In recent years there has been a marked overall decline in bauxite production here, with the local bauxite company, Guyana Mining Company (Guymine), being unable to meet all its commitments and being in need of technological and managerial upgrading, industry officials say. In response to the company's problems, the government is now shopping for partners who can help

restore the key industry which is a major earner of foreign exchange for Guyana.

Earlier this month, the government entered into an arrangement with the U.S. transnational, Reynolds International Inc., which could lead to that company's reinvolvement in the running of the Berbice bauxite complex it once owned and controlled before it was nationalised in 1975. Proposals now under study are expected to lead to Reynold's involvement in a 50-50 joint venture with the government for the running of the Berbice complex, which is much smaller than the Linden complex.